The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LI[illegible]DIGEST

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York London

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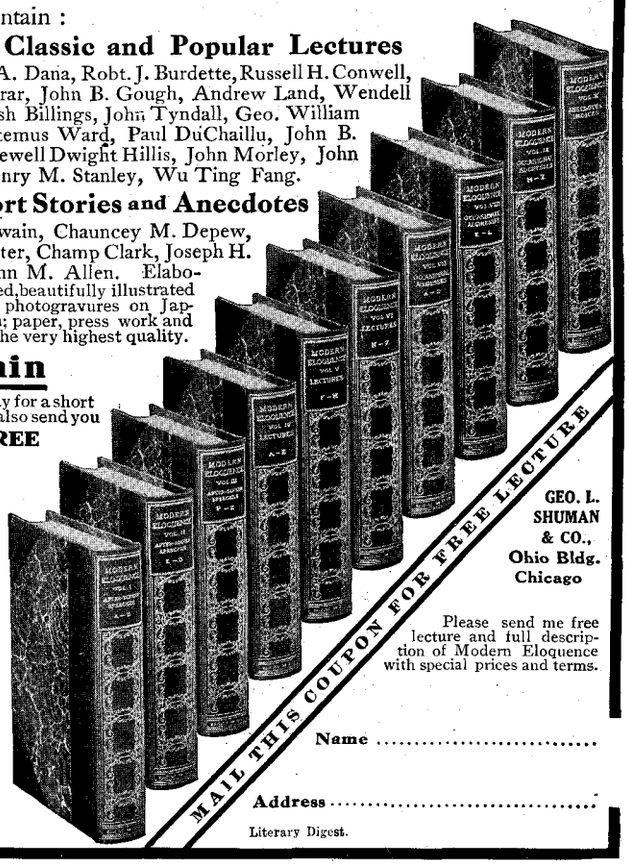

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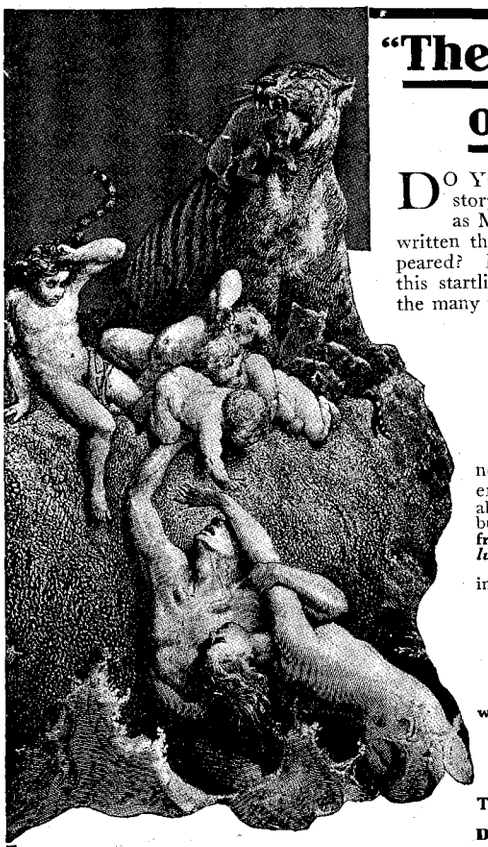
SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The design on our cover this week represents the Spirit of the Age, facing the rising sun, dictating to a writer the events of the progress of the times. It is the work of Miss Clara M. Burd.



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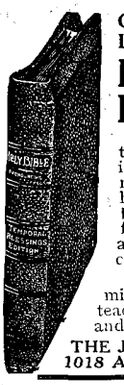

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We believe that tire buyers are entitled to know every fact that affects them.

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Now we shall venture the fullest publicity. And the first step will be a discussion of profit on this highest grade of tire.

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Cheap tires may cost far more per mile than tires at twice the price.

Tires may also be too costly—too fine in composition to endure.

The object of the expert is **the lowest cost per mile.** That has been our object for some 13 years.

How We Know

We make our comparisons on a tire testing machine, where four tires at a time are worn out under all sorts of road conditions. Meters record the mileage.

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Thus we have proved that long-fibre Sea Island cotton—the costliest material—is cheapest in the end for fabrics.

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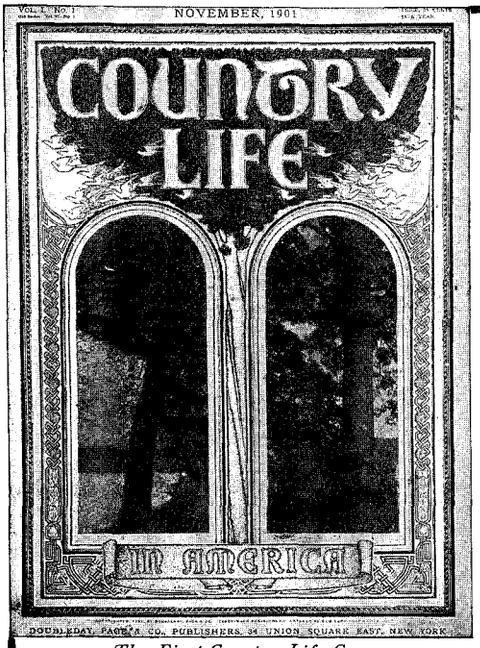

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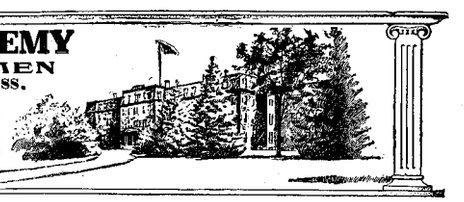

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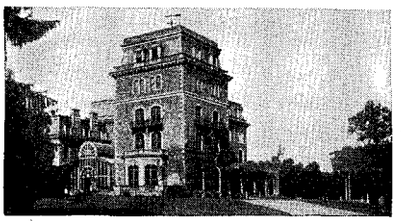

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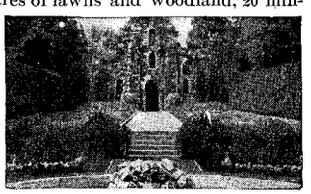

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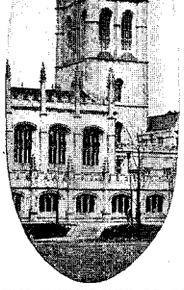

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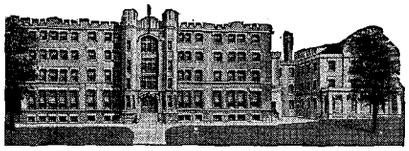

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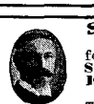

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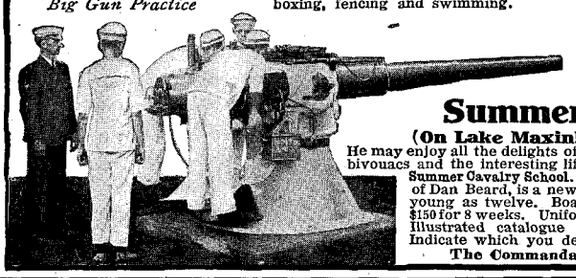

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44–60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIV., NO. 17 NEW YORK, APRIL 27, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1149

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE TITANIC TRAGEDY

THERE ARE TEARS for the dead, pity for the bereaved, and pride in the heroic victims of the *Titanic* disaster, but there is some pretty stern comment, too, on the fact that in this year 1912, the greatest of all ships, the "unsinkable" *Titanic*, should, upon her maiden voyage, carry down to death 1,635 men and women, while but 705 were rescued from a calm sea on a starlit night. The dramatic circumstances, the long death roll, including many of the world's most honored names, make this the greatest ocean tragedy of modern times, perhaps of all time. But the fact which stands out in the minds of those who have been called upon to discuss it during the past days is that the sacrifice of life was needless, wanton, wholly avoidable, and many an editorial on the loss of the *Titanic* bears the brief caption: "MURDER." In the welter of protest and denunciation two questions press relentlessly for answer. First: Why was the *Titanic* driving ahead at practically full speed along a dangerous course, through ice-fields, after having received repeated warnings of near-by bergs? Then: why was this mighty vessel allowed to start across the Atlantic with so few life-boats that less than half of those on board could have been saved even if proper arrangements had been made for launching and manning the boats?

CAPT. EDWARD JOHN SMITH,
Who went down with his ship.

The answer found by the daily press to the first question is that this steamship company, like its competitors, and with the acquiescence of the traveling public, put speed before safety. And they simply point to this statement of the *Titanic's* quartermaster, who was at the helm at the time of the wreck:

"We were crowding her to the limit. Every ounce of steam was crowded on, and she was under orders from the general officers of the line to make all the speed of which she was capable.

"We had made 565 miles that day, and were tearing along at the rate of twenty-one knots when we struck the iceberg. The officers were striving to live up to the orders to smash a record."

Captain Smith of the *Titanic*, who went down with his ship, admitted her inadequate life-saving equipment while she still was under construction. He attributed this to the belief of the owners and designers that the ship, because of her size, strength, and water-tight compartments, was practically unsinkable, and that, in any case, she could keep afloat until her wireless outfit should bring help. But an observant editor who picked up a White Star Line folder in a street-car found this list of luxuries provided on the *Titanic* "a sardonic piece of reading":

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That is, in providing excessive luxury, necessary safety was sacrificed. So it is asserted on every hand, and this statement from an explanation made by a

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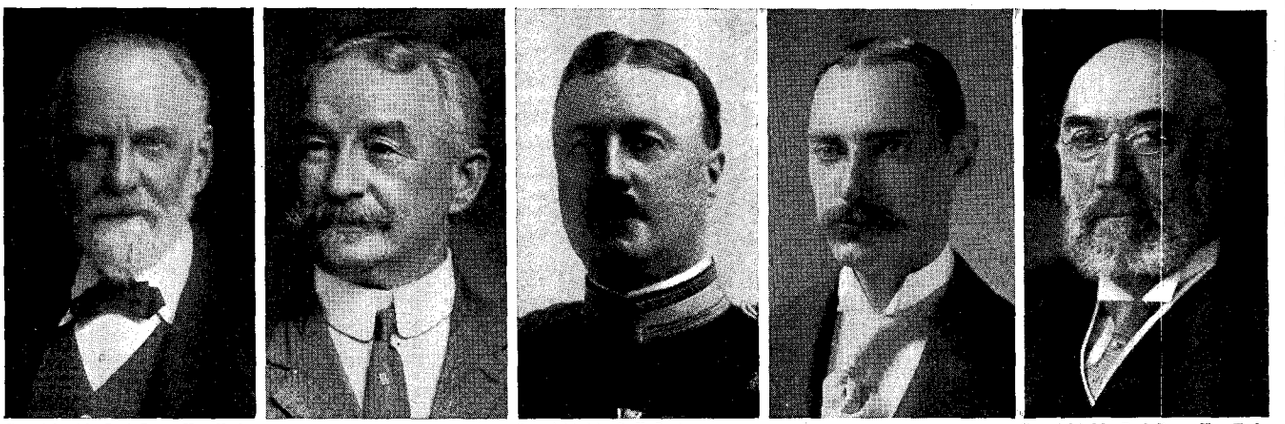

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SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED VICTIMS.

White Star Line official after the loss of the *Republic* three years ago is now found very significant:

"It is a well-known fact that it is impossible for a steamship in passenger service to carry enough life-boats to accommodate all hands at once. If this were done, so much room would be utilized for life-boats that there would be no room left on deck for passengers. The necessary number of life-boats would be carried at the cost of many present comforts of our patrons."

The *Titanic's* reign as queen of the seas, the "biggest and finest ship afloat," lasted just five days. She sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, April 10, on her maiden trip, with a notable list of passengers, who looked forward to a week of pleasure surrounded with every comfort and luxury. On the following Sunday evening she was 400 miles off Cape Race. The sea was smooth, the sky clear. Despite repeated warnings of icebergs from other vessels, and the presence of much floating ice, she was steaming ahead at a speed of probably 21 knots. Toward midnight, an iceberg was seen ahead. It was too late to slow down or turn aside. But the ship was swerved slightly from her course, and struck the berg a glancing blow, possibly sliding up on a submerged portion of it. The shock was not violent, but wireless calls for help were sent out, and the passengers were called up on deck. The officers soon found that the side and bottom of the ship were ripped out and that it was simply a question of how long her pierced air-compartments and leaking bulkheads would keep the *Titanic* afloat.

MR. ISMAY.

Stories of what followed, except in their general outline and in their unanimous tribute to the heroism of the officers and male passengers aboard the *Titanic*, conflict somewhat widely. The New York papers, on the day after the *Carpathia* arrived in the harbor with her pitiful load, gave prominence to the detailed, coherent, and consistent tale told by Mr. R. W. Daniel, one of the survivors. After striking the iceberg the *Titanic* went on for about a mile before coming to a stop, says Mr. Daniel. The passengers, assembled on the deck, were at first calm, being assured that the *Titanic* was "unsinkable," and when, a little later, they were ordered to the life-boats, many refused to go, feeling safer on the great ship. To quote at some length from Mr. Daniel's statement, as it appears in the columns of the New York *Evening Post:*

"I learned later that there was a conflict in orders given when the boats were filled. On the starboard side husbands were ordered to enter the smaller craft with their wives. On the port side, husbands were driven back, the order being 'women and children first.' That explains why so many men survived.

"In many instances, within the range of my vision, wives refused pointblank to leave their husbands. I saw members of the crew literally tear women from the arms of men, and throw them over the side to boats. Mrs. Isidor Straus clung to her husband and none could force her from his side. . . . . .

"Fully two hours elapsed between the *Titanic* striking the berg and her foundering. Not until the last five minutes did the awful realization come that the end was at hand. . . . . .

"Deck after deck was submerged. There was no lurching, no grinding or crunching. The *Titanic* simply settled. I was far up on one of the top decks. Two minutes before the final disappearance of the ship I jumped. About me were many others, in the water. My bathrobe floated away. It was icily cold. I struck out at once. Before the last, I turned. My first glance took in the people swarming the *Titanic's* decks. Hundreds were standing there, helpless to ward off the approaching death. I saw Captain Smith on his bridge. My eyes seemingly clung to him. The deck from which I had leapt was immersed; the water had risen slowly, and was now to the floor of the bridge. Then it was at Captain Smith's waist.

"I saw him no more. He died a hero. The bow of the *Titanic* was far beneath the surface. To me only her four monster funnels and the two masts were now visible. It was all over in an instant. The *Titanic's* stern rose completely out of the water. Up it went, thirty, forty, sixty feet into the air, then, with her body slanting at an angle of 45 degrees, slowly the *Titanic* slipt out of sight. There was very little suction.

"Until I die, the cries of those wretched men and women who went down clinging helplessly to the *Titanic's* rail will ring in my ears. Groans, shrieks, and sounds that were almost inhuman came across the water.

"I turned and swam. The water was numbing me. Only the preserver about my body saved my life. When pulled into the life-boat it was an hour later, but I knew nothing."

This sturdy swimmer is but one of many to declare that "had the steamship company provided proper life-saving devices, not a soul on board would have been lost," for

"The *Titanic* simply lay on the water, settling slowly. The

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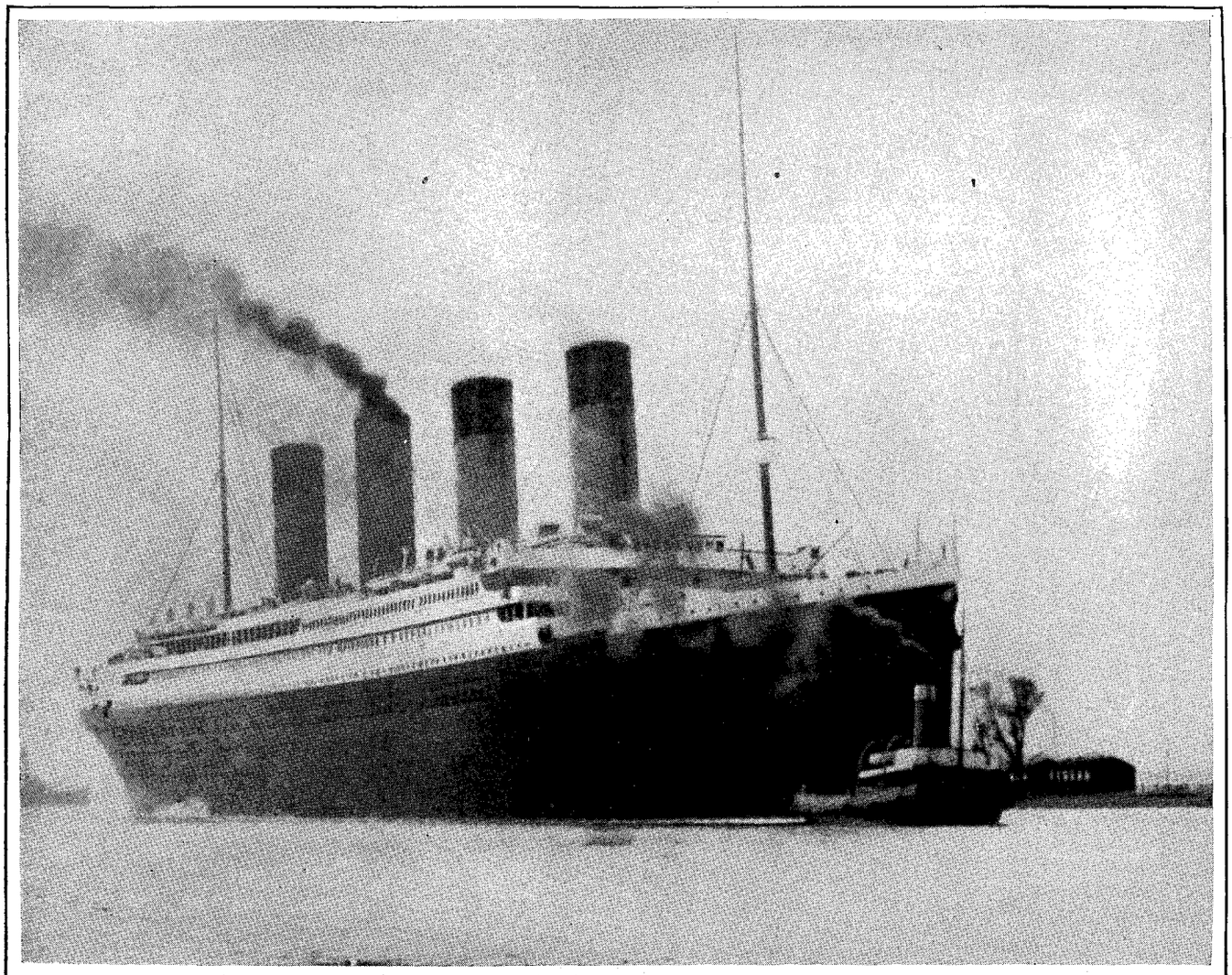
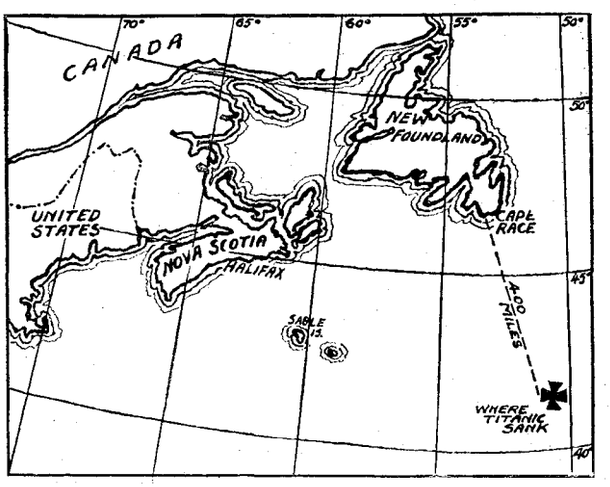


THE "TITANIC" READY FOR HER FIRST, AND LAST, VOYAGE.

sea was absolutely calm. Boats and rafts were put overboard without difficulty, until there were no more."

The *Carpathia*, summoned by wireless, as were other ships too far away to be of service, reached the spot about daylight, and rescued those aboard the 16 boats still afloat and a few from rafts. Among the dead are such well-known men as John Jacob Astor, Isidor Straus, William T. Stead of the English *Review of Reviews*, President C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk Railroad, F. D. Millet, the artist; Jacques Futrelle, novelist; Henry B. Harris, theatrical manager; Major Butt, President Taft's military aid; J. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Benjamin Guggenheim, George D. Widener, and W. A. Roebling, 2d.

Many of the rescued women are widows; several, like Mrs. Astor, are brides of a few months. The presence of a few men among the survivors is readily accounted for by the need of strong arms to row the boats and such circumstances as those noted by Mr. Daniel. But the fact that Mr. J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line, was saved in a life-boat is something which leads even so careful a paper as *The Wall Street Journal* to inquire: "Is there any passenger who should not have found place in the boats before the greatest or least official of the line?" The further inference on the part of many that Mr. Ismay was responsible for urging the *Titanic* to such excessive speed does not increase their very slight feeling of charity toward him. Tho he was at first denounced as a "coward" by the more radical press, space was later given to his own succinct account of the circumstances of his departure. To quote Mr. Ismay's statement before the United States Senate Investigating Committee, in New York:



"The boat was there and a certain number of the women had been loaded. The officer called out to any other women who might be on the deck to come. There were no other passengers, men or women, on the deck, so I got in. That is all there is to it."

There are those of us, perhaps, who have sometimes smiled inwardly at the church prayer for some one's preservation "from the dangers of the sea," and conduct "in safety to the haven

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where he would be," as an antiquated petition in these days of rapid ocean transit. But we "now know, at high cost," as the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, "that perfect safety in ocean travel is a fiction." The Baltimore *Sun* is reminded by the disaster to the *Titanic* "that in spite of all our progress, perils still exist, and that before the forces of untamed nature man is often as helpless as an infant." The iceberg, others tell us, is still the great unconquered peril of the north Atlantic. When the "unsinkable ship" meets the "irresistible iceberg," she meets the same fate as does the fisherman's dory.

But the generality of editors, tho they admit the dangers of a season when the ice has come south farther and sooner than usual, can see but little excuse therein for the loss of the *Titanic*. True, icebergs are dangerous, but peril should not be invited by rushing ahead at night through such perilous sea lanes at high speed, after those repeated warnings received. Nothing but speed madness, they say, can account for it, nothing but the insistence of the company's officials that the *Titanic* should break a record on her maiden voyage. This, we are told, made the experienced navigator in command "take chances" and so end an honorable and efficient career by going down with his ship and two-thirds of the passengers entrusted to his care. "Heedless of warnings, indifferent to disaster, the White Star officials raced with Death, and Death won," is the way the New York *American* puts it. Other papers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington put the responsibility squarely up to the company, as does the New York *World*, which, however, adds that "the public that has encouraged and inflamed this speed madness must share the blame." And the New York *Commercial* asks its readers not to "blame steamship-owners too severely without taking into account what is permitted to go on every day on shore."

UNSINKABLE.

—Coffman in the New York *Journal*.

Furthermore, according to all the accounts of the wreck, a sufficient number of life-boats, properly equipped, and with a ship's crew drilled in their use, could have saved practically every person on board the *Titanic*. And there is a brief editorial paragraph in the New York *Herald* which sums up an opinion which is apparently held in nearly every newspaper office where the press wires have carried the news of the *Titanic's* loss. Says *The Herald:*

"Had this latest expression of mercantile naval construction been supplied with fewer fol-de-rols, such as gymnasiums, swimming-tanks, and other non-essentials to safety at sea, more boats and life-rafts could have been carried—and every life have been saved under the conditions that prevailed when the *Titanic* received her death-blow."

It is "abundantly evident" to the New York *Evening Post* "that on both sides of the ocean public opinion is fastening upon the deficiency of life-boats as the one great lesson of neglect bitten in by the awful loss of life on the *Titanic*." Or, as the Newark *News* and New York *Sun* regard the lesson thus taught the world, it is, to quote the New York paper, "the need of an international system of inspection and equipment and uniform requirements as to life-boats and life-rafts in sufficient number for all on board—every passenger, every officer, every member of the ship's force."

It is to be noted in this connection that Congress is now investigating the loss of the *Titanic*, that the British Parliament will do likewise, and that several measures have been proposed in each body looking to stricter requirements and more careful inspection.

As for suggestions to prevent the repetition of such sea tragedies as the sinking of the *Titanic*, their name is legion. Powerful searchlights, eophones, microthermometers, and other devices to detect the presence of icebergs are endorsed by their inventors and others. One newspaper strongly urges Government or international patrol of the North Atlantic during the dangerous season. Another would have all liners cross in pairs, near enough so that one could render assistance if the other met with mishap. Then there is the idea of a scout boat to go ahead of the great steamship, as a pilot locomotive is sometimes sent ahead of a special train.

A striking article, written some time ago for *The Navy* (Wash.) by Captain E. K. Roden, has been widely quoted by the press since the loss of the *Titanic*. The writer asserts that improvements in safety appliances on passenger ships are not keeping pace with the growing demand for luxury and comfort in ocean travel. Shipping-men have been quoted as saying that these luxuries are offered because the public demands them. No, replies the New York *Evening Post*. As a matter of fact,

"Each line seeks to outdo the other in new and original features, so that their press agents may have more to talk about, and that the newspapers will give more space to descriptions of the extraordinary success they have attained in duplicating on the ocean 'all the features of the most luxurious modern hotels.' Then they forget to make a few thousands of dollars of expenditure necessary to buy sufficient life-boats and rafts, but tell us that it is all the fault of the public!"

In the course of the same editorial *The Evening Post* points out some good results likely to come from this horror—"every humanitarian advance in the history of shipping the world over has been purchased by suffering or loss of life." Not in the history of shipping only, says the Philadelphia *North American:*

"It took horror heaped upon horror to establish the aggression upon existing property rights which lay in denying to capital the right of investment in hotels and tenements without fire-escapes. The *Titanic* disaster will mean the end of allowing 'unsinkable' ships to sail with one-third of the proper number of life-boats.

"On the *Titanic*, on the *General Slocum*, as in the Triangle shirtwaist factory, on railroads that fail to provide safety appliances, and in factories where the workmen are regarded as the cheapest raw material, the system is the same—gambling with human life for dollar profit."

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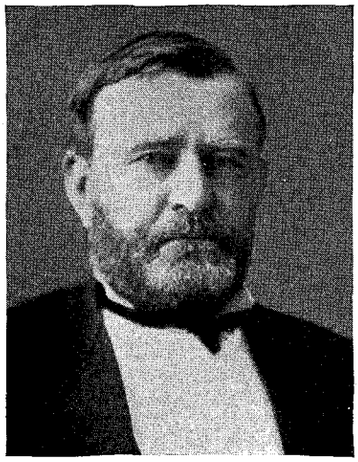

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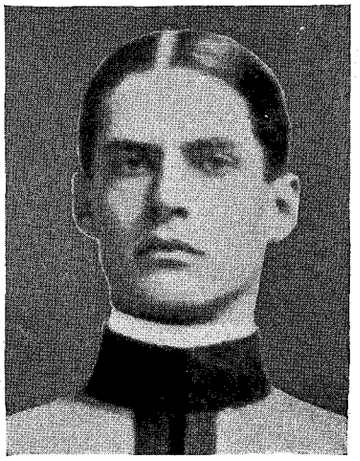

FATHER. SON. GRANDSON.

THREE GENERATIONS OF GRANTS.

Maj.-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, seen in the central picture, said: "My father's character has been my religion." At the right is U. S. Grant, 3d.

FREDERICK DENT GRANT

"FOR MANY YEARS my father's character has been my religion," Major-General Frederick Dent Grant once declared; and when we add to this attitude of devotion and hero-worship a striking physical resemblance to his illustrious father and a life also largely devoted to the profession of arms, we have some of the reasons why many editors remark that in a peculiar sense the death of the son breaks the strongest link between the personality of Ulysses S. Grant and our own time. During the Civil War the boy, not yet thirteen, joined his father in the field and was thenceforth, according to the "Memoirs," "in every battle of the campaign."

After graduation from West Point, he served ten years with the Army, resigning in 1881 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1885 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Austria, and later he served as a Police Commissioner of New York. But with the outbreak of the Spanish War he again took up his military career, seeing service in Porto Rico and the Philippines. At the time of his death he was stationed at Governors Island in command of the Division of the East, and was outranked in the active service only by Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of the General Staff.

Many tributes are paid to the strength of his convictions and to his moral courage, especially as exemplified in his attitude toward the liquor question. When, in 1909, he rode in the full uniform of his rank at the head of a prohibition parade in Chicago, the propriety of his course was sharply challenged, but the Secretary of War decided that the act was not an official one, and "the matter was dropt." A few weeks ago he caused no little jubilation in temperance circles by coming out decisively against the restoration of the army "canteen."

Nowhere do we find more enthusiastic tributes to the son of the Civil War victor than in the Southern press. "The son wrought the sentiment of his father's phrase, 'Let us have peace,' so faithfully into the fabric of his life as to write himself down a typical American of the twentieth century," remarks the Atlanta *Constitution*, and the Florida *Times-Union* says of father and son: "Each did his work well and neither seemed to care for or even be conscious of the applause." In the Nashville *Tennesseean* we read: "The younger General Grant was a vital factor in wiping out sectional lines in this country."

If the son had had the opportunity, he might have shown a military genius equal to his father's, notes more than one writer, but only in the Spanish War did he have any such chance. "That brief war was not replete with opportunities," notes the Boston *Transcript*, and his hour of glory never dawned. The Philadelphia *Press* points out that "but for the Civil War, General U. S. Grant's military capacity would never have been demonstrated, and he probably would have lived out his life comparatively unknown." And it adds: "How far the younger Grant may have possest the military genius of his father will never be known, for he was never tried."

CLARA BARTON

IT IS AS our greatest national heroine and the equal of any soldier or statesman of the Civil War that Clara Barton appears to many of the editors who sum up her career. "Because she was perhaps the most perfect incarnation of mercy the modern world has known, she became," says the Detroit *Free Press*, "the founder of the most significant and wide-spread philanthropic movement of the age, a movement that already has become an intrinsic part of world-civilization." A messenger of mercy to many a sick and wounded soldier in the 60's, from 1881 to 1904 president of the American Red Cross Society, her name will always be linked with that of England's "Lady of the Crimea." But, observes the Boston *Transcript*, Miss Barton was "the angel of the battle-field also," and "went ahead of Florence Nightingale, for she carried on her work absolutely in the face of the enemy, to the sound of cannon and close to the firing-line." Indeed, adds *The Transcript*, "she was on the firing-line for humanity all her life. That is her life-story." Truly a wonderful woman was Clara Barton, "and a wonderful life she lived," exclaims the Washington *Times*.

"Born in Massachusetts more than ninety years ago (when James Monroe was President), the daughter of a soldier who had followed Mad Anthony Wayne in the Revolution, she linked in her being all generations of independent America.

"The first woman Government clerk, she represented in her personality all the great social changes that have marked the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.

"The organizer of the American Red Cross, she was a pioneer in the movement to lessen the sufferings of the individual by concentrating the charity of the community."

As the years unroll them, how "great and glorious" seem her

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works, as the Baltimore *Sun* contemplates them! Clarissa Harlowe Barton, whom we know as Clara Barton, was born in Bordentown, N. J., in 1821. She was for several years a successful teacher in her native village. In the 50's she became a clerk in the patent-office at Washington; she lost her place because of her too outspoken avowal of her political beliefs, and regained it because of her proved efficiency. When the war broke out, her attention was called to the lack of provision for taking care of wounded soldiers on the battle-field, and for bringing to the men comforts and delicacies from home and friends. So she began the work that has made her famous. She started in alone, but, as one editor remarks, "she was organization itself."

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CLARA BARTON.

"She was on the firing-line for humanity all her life."

Stories told in the newspaper accounts of this part of her career give ample proof of her industry, zeal, courage, womanly tenderness, and, above all, her remarkable force of leadership, executive ability, and skill in organization. She was soon given official recognition, and at the close of the war was appointed to head a commission to trace missing soldiers. Then came a lecture tour. In 1869 she took a vacation in Europe. But this resulted in her assisting to form the International Red Cross Society. Then the Franco-Prussian War broke out and she served at the front throughout. After that war she distributed relief to the people of Paris, where the ravages of the siege had been followed by the terrors of the Commune. Then, after her return to her native country in 1872, came nine long years of pleading in personal efforts to secure the ratification by the United States of the international treaty recognizing the Red Cross. But her consequent appointment to the presidency of the American Red Cross at the age of 60 by no means ended her active work. The American society, at her suggestion, decided to extend its work "to aid the suffering in times of great national calamity." And quickly following, notes the Baltimore *Sun*,

"came her work in the series of disasters which opened with forest fires in Michigan in 1881, the Mississippi floods and cyclone, the floods of Ohio, the famine of Texas, the earthquake of Charleston, the cyclone of 1888 in Illinois, and the epidemic of yellow fever in Florida in the same year. Then came the Johnstown disaster of 1889, the Russian famine of 1892, the cyclone in Iowa the following year, and the hurricane and tidal wave that swept the South Carolina islands in 1893–94. A brief breathing-space and this woman alone braved the displeasure of princely powers to carry relief to stricken Armenia, only to return to Cuban reconcentrados demanding help, with the Spanish War and ocean-swept Galveston following swiftly."

In 1904 Miss Barton retired from the presidency of the Red Cross, and lived quietly at her home in Glen Echo, Md., on the Potomac, until her death on April 12.

Will the life of any future woman, "with all the franchises and liberties which the future grants," wonders the Detroit *Journal*, "accomplish a work like that done by this woman of the past generations?" The fact that she did so much in "ninety years without the ballot," can be used "either for or against woman-suffrage," thinks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. But the New York *Evening Post* is certain that those who object to giving women the ballot will find Miss Barton and Miss Nightingale "hard to explain away."

WARNING MEXICO

PRESIDENT TAFT'S simultaneous warning to President Madero and the rebel leader Orozco that outrages against Americans in Mexico must cease is greeted with almost universal approval by our press despite a scarcely less widespread conviction that it brings the possibility of intervention ominously near. Altho official statements from Washington are emphatic in their assurances that intervention is not contemplated, many editors agree that it now seems to be unavoidable unless Mexico heeds the warning—a warning whose effect, notes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "is not different from that of an officially delivered ultimatum." "The present tone of our Government is an earnest reminder that there is an extreme beyond which forbearance can not go," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which is generally believed to speak on questions of the Administration's policy with almost the authority of an official organ. And the same paper's Washington correspondent compares the Mexican Republic to "a drunken dancer doing a clog in hobnail shoes over a dynamite mine," and declares that "the patience of the Administration is almost exhausted."

"The situation is becoming intolerable," admits the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and it adds: "Madero must be aware of the fact that further evidence of his inability to cope with the rebellion can not fail to raise the question of action of some sort from without." "If President Madero can not maintain order in his Republic, then it will be the duty of the United States to take measures which will insure its maintenance," declares the Detroit *Free Press*, which pictures Mexico as a ship hopelessly straining to keep off a lee shore. "Our Government will be compelled to interfere unless conditions improve," says the Pittsburg *Post*, and the Buffalo *Enquirer* is convinced that in such an event "Uncle Sam's plain duty will be fearlessly and quickly performed." "No one who knows the conditions prevailing in the republics between the Rio Grande and the Canal doubts that this country will never remedy these conditions until it acts in a manner as firm as it is disinterested," affirms the Newark *News*, which thinks that "if intervention has got to come, the sooner we're in and the sooner we're out the better." "It can hardly be maintained that invasion is not in mind, and imminent," says the Washington *Post*, which adds suggestively: "Why indefinitely postpone the inevitable?"

Even so pacific a paper as the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* remarks with approval that the President's note "brings the whole matter to an issue," and goes on to say:

"Plainly, the Mexican Government must at once exhibit its ability to protect the persons and property of Americans in the Republic, or the United States Government will be driven to the necessity of taking steps on its own account to bring about this end. It must be as clear to Mexico as it is to the whole world that intervention is desired neither by the Government nor by the people of the United States; equally clear must it be, however, that existing conditions should not be permitted to continue indefinitely. If this Government must do in the case of Mexico what it has already done in the case of Cuba, it will be manifestly to the interest of all concerned that it act promptly and decisively. There is hardly a doubt that American inter-

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vention would be hailed with satisfaction not only by Americans and other foreigners in Mexico, but by many law-abiding Mexicans as well."

Our warning to Mexico "ought to have been issued long ago," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and while it admits that "our rôle in this crisis is delicate," it insists that "it must be performed with promptness and vigor." Further:

"Neither in nor out of Mexico will anybody impute ambitious designs to us. We have protected Mexico as well as all her neighbors from spoliation, and stand ready to do it again, but she can not be allowed to adopt the practises of Morocco or Siam without being called upon to pay the penalties exacted of such countries."

Many of these papers express or imply the hope that this warning may awaken Mexico to the seriousness of the situation and move her to adopt a course which will make intervention unnecessary. The desirability of such an outcome is specially emphasized by the Baltimore *News*, New York *Herald*, Buffalo *Express*, and Washington *Star*. "Armed intervention," remarks *The Wall Street Journal*, is "like a snowball on the mountain-side—with all the potentialities of an avalanche." In two papers, the New York *World* and *Globe*, we find President Taft's course deprecated. The Madero Government, however weak it may be, is "the best thing in sight in Mexico," remarks *The Globe*, and the wisdom of further weakening it by such a threat is "not manifest." And in *The World* we read:

"The message to Ambassador Wilson is more than a declaration that Mexico will be held responsible for losses to American lives and property from either side in the present disturbance. It makes demands, as in the treatment of American combatants on either side, which can not be enforced without armed intervention.

"The Taft Administration is under strong temptation to play with fire. It is sorely beset at home and a back-fire away from home might bring relief. It is playing with fire which will become a conflagration of cost and trouble if it leads to an invasion of Mexico.

"If American troops are thrown into that country for the causes given, they can never be taken away without a national repudiation of the action, for governmental instability in Mexico is certain to continue indefinitely. It may be a desperate situation which confronts the Administration at home, but it will only be made worse by resort to any such means of salvation."

The so-called "ultimatum," after citing "the enormous destruction, constantly increasing, of valuable American properties" in Mexico, and "the taking of American life contrary to the principles governing such matters among all civilized nations," goes on to say in part:

"The United States expects and must demand that American life and property within the Republic of Mexico be justly and adequately protected and must hold Mexico and the Mexican people responsible for all wanton or illegal acts sacrificing or endangering American life or damaging American property or interests there.

"The United States must insist that the rules and principles accepted by civilized nations as controlling their actions in time of war shall be observed. Any deviation from such a course, any maltreatment of any American citizens, will be deeply resented by the American Government and people, and must be fully answered for by the Mexican people."

Not least among the acts provocative of this warning was the shooting—"practical murder," according to our State Department—by Orozco's command of an American, Thomas Fountain, captured while serving with the Federal forces. A number of Americans employed on the Mexican railroads have also been murdered by the revolutionists, and according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* some of the followers of Madero have been almost as active as the rebels in crimes against our citizens.

"Fountain's execution was made because he was fighting us, without consideration of what nationality he was," explains Colonel Orozco; but the editors answer that it is not the custom of civilized countries to shoot their prisoners of war.

The Madero Government, in a reply to our State Department, says it "finds itself in the painful necessity of not recognizing the right of your Government to make the admonition which the note contains," since this admonition "is not based on any incident that should be chargeable to the Mexican Government, and which could signify that it might have departed from an observance of the principles and practises of international law."

Turning to the comments of the Mexican press, we find *El Imparcial* denouncing the Washington note and declaring that "its deliberate and reckless roughness of language is the first cause of irritation among Mexicans, who believe they have merited evidences of greater consideration from a friendly Power." The *Nueva Era* and *El Diario* put the whole blame upon Orozco, while *La Prensa* remarks that the Americans in Mexico should either accept the sociological conditions of the country in the same good spirit that the natives do or else get out. *El Tiempo* remarks that "the threat of the United States is very plain, and the Mexican people will repel that with all their energy and when the need arises every Mexican will rise up to protect the country." According to *Gil Blas* the lesson of Uncle Sam's warning is that the warring factions in Mexico should bury the hatchet and devote their united energies to keeping their country off the rocks. To quote:

"Providence placed the Mexicans at the point of greatest danger for the Latin race, and if we surrender the post, which is the key to the continent, even if we are slaughtered, as some fear we will be, what will become of the Latin republics? Only immediate and honorable peace negotiations between the Government and the revolutionists can perform the miracle of saving. If we persist in the savage destruction of that which belongs to us and the foreigners, and if caprice, obduracy, and hatred carry the contending parties to the point of preferring death to the country, providing the adversaries meet the same fate, we shall be slain by our own hands, and in the place on the map which for a hundred years showed the location of a free, independent nation the map-makers will write this sinister legend: 'HERE WAS MEXICO.'"

El Pais, the official Catholic organ in Mexico City, addresses the following admonition to the revolutionists:

"This is the first flash of the lightning. Be assured that the colossus of the North will not make the Government responsible, but the Mexican people, for any attempt against the rights, interests, or lives of foreigners. It is not a moment to discuss the legality of the revolution; the lightning is not discust. Be sure that if you do not respect these lives and interests you will be condemned as assassins of the fatherland."

A thoroughly optimistic view of what intervention would mean is presented by the El Paso *Times*, which is convinced that the step "can not be much longer delayed." We read:

"American intervention in Mexico might be accomplished without the crossing of one American soldier over the international boundary line, simply through proclamation of the President of the United States and the sending of an American governor-general to Mexico City—not to administer and enforce the laws of the United States, but to administer and enforce the laws of Mexico as they are written. Whether or not there will be military occupation would depend on the actions of the Mexican people. If they accepted American intervention in the spirit in which it was tendered, and without resistance to the American plan of straightening out the tangled affairs of the nation in a just and legal manner, then there would be nothing developed that would tend to mar the serenity of the occasion. But when the United States Government undertakes to intervene in Mexico the intervention will be thorough, from the fact that it will be backed by the entire resources of the American Government. If there is resistance offered by any element of the Mexican nation, then the United States Army will enter Mexico and the intolerant element will be compelled to take the consequences."

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HE HAD BRICKS UNDER HIS HAT.
—Artigue in the Denver *News*.

"NOW THEN, COME AND KICK IT."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"YOU'VE GOTTA QUIT KICKIN' MY HAT AROUN'!"

THE TAFT-ROOSEVELT GRAPPLE

THAT COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S victory in a State of such confirmed Republican regularity as Pennsylvania brings President's Taft's nomination into grave doubt is admitted by more than one pro-Taft paper. Thus the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), while frankly disappointed with the verdict of the primaries, declares that "it is impossible to question its meaning and not difficult to measure its ultimate effect," and the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) remarks: "So the nomination, which a week ago seemed to be almost certainly assured for Taft, must now be conceded to be in doubt." The tidal wave which swept Illinois and Pennsylvania, according to the same paper, is evidence of a wide-spread and undiscriminating discontent, a protest against "things as they are." Consequently "anything may happen, and even so good a President as William H. Taft, who becomes unjustly identified with the objects of this discontent, has a harder fight before him than was anticipated or than he ought to have to make."

The unexpected result in Pennsylvania, concedes the Washington *Star* (Ind.), "gives substance, hitherto lacking, to the threat of a populistic platform and a third-term presidential candidate as results of the Chicago convention." That the psychology of the campaign has turned against the President is "a fact that can not be blinked," says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), an anti-Roosevelt paper which agrees with the Philadelphia *Press* as to the essential injustice of this fact. Conceding the President's numerical advantage in the matter of delegates, *The Evening Post* remarks that "it has become not a question of figures so much as of feeling." But it adds: "This is not saying that Roosevelt can be nominated."

State conventions in Iowa, Missouri, and Rhode Island will be heard from while we are in press. Meanwhile Nebraska and Oregon have spoken through state-wide primaries, reenforcing the pro-Roosevelt verdict of Pennsylvania and Illinois. "Even the most ardent supporter of Mr. Taft must now admit that wherever anything approaching a preferential expression has been allowed the voters, they have turned against the President," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.). The same paper also adds, however, that it would be rash to predict the Colonel's nomination.

Before the Pennsylvania vote was known, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), a paper which makes no secret of its antagonism to Colonel Roosevelt, wrote as follows:

"President Taft's political managers realize that the eyes of the Republicans in the South are centered on this Pennsylvania contest. Southern delegates to the Republican conventions in years past have been notorious for jumping to the winning band-wagon; and if Roosevelt should add Pennsylvania to the prestige that he gained through the Illinois victory, many Republicans fear the President would find some of his Southern strength slipping away."

Another correspondent in the service of an anti-Roosevelt New York paper quotes "one of Mr. Taft's chief advisers and closest personal friends" as saying:

"If it were foreordained that Roosevelt was to have as many delegates at this date as he seems to have, I wish that they could have been given him by States not working under direct-primary laws."

"Mr. Taft has suffered unjustly both in Illinois and Pennsylvania for the sins of others," declares the New York *Tribune*, which thinks that the voting in both States was directed, not so much against Taft, as against the unpopular State machines controlled by Senators Lorimer and Penrose. "Wherever it is presented on its own merits his candidacy will continue to command the party's respect and support," adds this paper. "If Taft can not be elected, no Republican can," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) is still convinced that the Republican party is going to renominate William Howard Taft for the following reasons:

"No Republican leader of to-day is better entitled to the distinguishing term 'progressive' than President Taft is. It is worth notice that the other candidates who call themselves more 'progressive' than President Taft take pains to make it plain that they do so wholly, or almost wholly, on State issues exclusively. They do not attempt to show—because they dare not attempt the impossible—that on those policies which a President must administer they are more 'progressive' than President Taft has been.

"La Follette, for example, does not charge the Administration with grave shortcomings. His quarrel seems to be rather with President Roosevelt and the friends of the latter. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, is making his campaign largely on State issues. The only national issue he has brought forward is that of reciprocity—here he is dead against the sentiment of the great majority of Republicans—and the issue of bosses—where

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DREADFUL!
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

WHAT'S THE USE?
—May in the Cleveland *Leader*.

A TERRIBLE YEAR.

he is content to ignore the fact of the support of his own cause by would-be bosses like the outrageous Flinn of Pennsylvania. But for the most part the ex-President is harping on State issues, like the recall of judicial decisions, which (he always assures his audiences) must not apply to national affairs.

"On the other hand, is it not true that on the great issues of the day in national affairs, President Taft is leading both his self-styled 'progressive' rivals? In the matter of the tariff and the trusts, which are certain to be the great national issues of the coming campaign, what have either La Follette or Roosevelt to offer that will compare with the fair, statesmanlike constructive policy advocated by President Taft?

"At the best, on this issue, La Follette can only trail after the President. The Wisconsin Senator approves of the policy advocated by President Taft, of having the revision of the tariff depend upon the difference in labor cost, as between the United States and competing countries. Mr. Roosevelt makes no pretense of having any definite, settled policy on the tariff. He would not have tariff revision during his Administration, and was content to be called a 'standpatter' with Cannon and the other Republicans of that persuasion, rather than to run the risk and responsibility of any such determined effort at tariff revision as President Taft is steadily advocating.

"As for the trusts, is not the evidence all to the effect that President Taft is the only one of the three Republican candidates who has done more than talk on that topic up to this time? He has a well-defined policy of government regulation and government supervision, with absolute publicity of all the essential details of the trust policies, before the people. He has forced the trusts to obey the existing law, as his predecessor was never able to do. He is even now at work on plans which will bring the trusts under a general policy of government licenses, dependent absolutely on their fair behavior toward the public."

Turning from praise of the President to criticism of the Colonel, we find the New York *Sun* interpreting the results in Illinois and Pennsylvania to mean that "the greatest danger which has confronted the nation since the Civil War for disruption is not yet averted," and the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) declaring that "a Roosevelt platform for the Republican party would be a complete surrender of the Constitution to the Executive." Even more alarming are the possibilities depicted by the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.):

"The greatest menace lies not in the probability of Theodore Roosevelt as a civil magistrate of the first rank, but in the possibility of Theodore Roosevelt as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the United States. To confer upon him those executive duties that are exercised only in time of peace, after feeding his vanity by a third election, would be a blunder, no doubt; to put a sword in his hand and place every soldier in the land subordinate to his impetuous will would be a crime. . . .

"Does any sane person believe that if Theodore Roosevelt is nominated at Chicago and elected in November, he will ever quit the Presidency—alive? Nothing can be more certain than that an election in 1912 will be equivalent to an election for life; and the same argument in favor of a life tenure could be made, and would be made, in favor of hereditary succession."

To the Roosevelt papers, on the other hand, the verdict of the recent primaries is conclusive proof that Theodore Roosevelt is the candidate whom the Republican voters want and whom, whenever the bosses fail to gag them, they insist upon having. The Pennsylvania vote, says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), is "an unmistakable mandate to the Republican national convention"; and in the Kansas City *Times*, one of the most influential Roosevelt organs in the Middle West, we read:

"Taft will be backed off the boards before the Chicago convention. His managers may bluff a bit about a compromise candidate. Then they will stampede.

"The Republican nomination is settled. And everywhere the question the Democrats are considering is: Who can beat Roosevelt?"

"New York was defeat, Illinois was rout, Pennsylvania was revolution," declares Mr. Munsey's Washington *Times*, which goes on to say:

"The Republican party has 'gone progressive.' It has caught up with Roosevelt. It has unhorsed Taft, and with him has undone Penrose, Oliver, Crane, Lorimer, McKinley, and the whole reactionary group."

"The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt on a genuinely progressive platform" is now, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), "a certainty."

That Colonel Roosevelt in this campaign has already done yeoman service in overthrowing Republican bosses is admitted even by such anti-Roosevelt papers as the New York *World* (Dem.), *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), and *Evening Post*. Says *The World:*

"In the smashing of the Lorimer machine in Illinois and the Penrose machine in Pennsylvania, Mr. Roosevelt has rendered a great service to those States and to the country. The two United States Senators, one from Chicago and one from Philadelphia, stood for the worst kind of politics. The best work Mr. Roosevelt has done in years is the breaking of the power of these two bosses."

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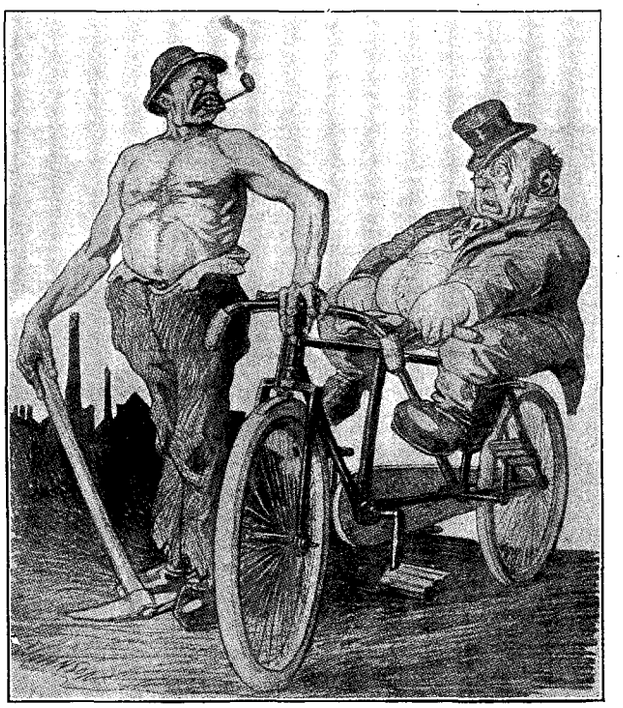
FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND'S NEW INDUSTRIAL PERIL

NO SOONER has the coal-strike in England abated its terrors but a new movement among the laboring classes makes its appearance. This movement may, indeed, be more serious in theory than in practise, but it professes to have power to wrest from employers all the control they have over their men. This Syndicalism, long known in France and Germany, and recently introduced into America, wields as its most important weapon what is known as the general strike, a revolutionary uprising, which would stop every wheel, throw aside every tool, and put out every furnace in the land. The Syndicalist demands that the worker and not the capitalist should have control of the funds amassed week by week in any industry. Perhaps the fairest estimate of its demand is to be found in the great Liberal organ of northern England, the Manchester *Guardian*, in which Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson writes:

"It believes that industries should be controlled by those who work them; not by a board of directors, but by the laborers themselves. These only know the work. Give them their proper interest in the output, and they are the people with the strongest motive and the greatest capacity to increase it. They will invent, they will save, they will organize; they will condemn incompetence and foster competence. Much else in the Syndicalist conception of the future is chimerical and unsound. This is not. It is a product of class-consciousness in the best sense; the consciousness of the worker that he knows his work and that no one else knows it, and that he ought to have, in every sense, an interest in its organization. The association of this proud and admirable feeling with revolutionary activity is not inevitable; when it occurs, it is a sign that other roads are barred. And if employers in this country really want to stem the Syndicalist propaganda, they must do better than denounce it and call for troops. They must capture it. And they must capture it by freely and frankly associating labor both with the management and with the profits of their enterprises. This is no easy task, but with good will and patience it could be achieved. Failing it, society may be faced with internecine conflict that may end, not with the victory either of labor or of capital, but with a relapse into sheer barbarism."



AWFUL THOUGHT.

LABOR—"If I should let go, John, where would you be?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

While the London *Times* thinks that "the root idea of Syndicalism—that of trade ownership and control—is not only unobjectionable, but excellent," and calls it "by far the most rational and feasible form of Socialism," and while the London *Spectator* allows "there is nothing whatever criminal in its essential idea," the Conservative *Saturday Review* (London) denounces it in the following terms:

"Trade-unionism and Socialism both have acquiesced in taking part in a ghastly experiment with Syndicalism in making war upon society. Their joint experiment is bound to fail. It has failed in France whenever it has been tried; and both trade-unionism and Socialism have suffered from the reaction of outraged society. So it will be here, and trade-unionism and Socialism will discover that Syndicalism is not a valuable ally, but a treacherous friend. Syndicalism for the time being has captured, at least in South Wales, the ear of the younger generation, and has taken the direction of affairs from the leaders of the older trade-unionism and Socialism. The majority have, for the time being, submitted to the direction of the Syndicalists; but no one believes that the majority of workmen are Socialists. It is the foundation of the Conservative appeal to them that they are not. We thus see that it is ridiculous to identify Socialism with Syndicalism. There has been a certain dissatisfaction with the results of the older trade-unionism, and it was fancied that the strike weapon could be refurbished and achieve wonderful success if it were tried on a larger scale than had ever previously been attempted. This has been the temptation; and it will prove to be a delusion."

The London *Outlook* talks of the "Bedlamite aims of Syndicalism" as represented by its chief propagandist, Mr. Tom Mann, and pictures satirically what it would do for England:

"The country which had fallen a prey to Syndicalism would resemble something between a state penitentiary and a shiftless and hopeless horde of Digger Indians. Brutal terrorism would alternate with anarchist license; and the unpardonable sin of any citizen would be to have contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the community. There is an outspoken article, which is also a manifesto of policy, by Mr. Tom Mann, who seems to be at once the leading propagandist and also the doctrinal authority of the Syndicalist sect in this country. 'What we Syndicalists are after,' is the title. Syndicalism, it is proclaimed, intends to banish poverty by systematically diminishing the hours of labor; so that, in order to produce a given result, 'the capitalists' must employ far more workers than necessary; on the simple principle that work for four hours a day must require just twice as many operatives as work for eight.

"An employer or a company has a thousand workmen in employment for a forty-four-hour week. Cut down the work to a twenty-two-hour week, and light, easy, and remunerative occupation is at once provided for 2,000 gentlemen of leisure, who will each be paid as much for his four hours of recreative exertion as was earned by the eight-hours-a-day men previous to the arrival of Syndicalism in the land. Nay, why stop at four hours a day? By cutting down 'labor' to a single hour of elegant and hygienic exercise, the employer must, thinks Mr. Mann, take on 8,000 exquisites in fustian, instead of the original thousand; and the abominable capitalist will at the same time have to pay as much for each one-hour day as for the original eight hours of his single thousand.

"Of course, Mr. Mann is convinced, and teaches his codupes to be convinced, that multiplying the expenses of production eightfold will have no effect in diminishing the demand of the consumer for products so strangely enhanced in price.

"The consumer is to pay an eightfold price; the employer is to employ eight times as many fully paid 'strollers of industry' as when he started business; and that is the way that the prophet of Syndicalism will provide nominal work at good wages for all the irreclaimable idlers and shirkers of the Syndical confraternity."

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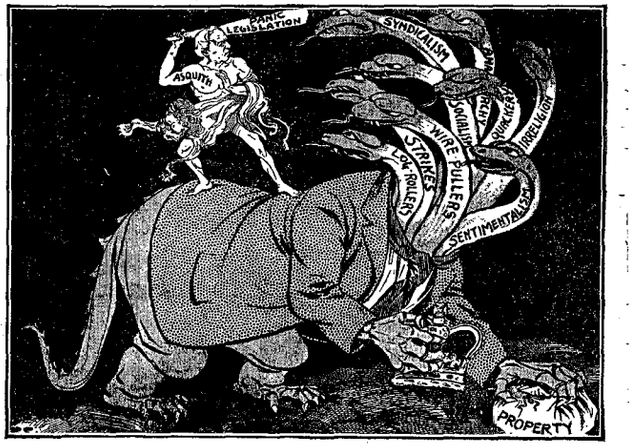
OLD KING COAL.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



HERCULES WITH A PAPER CLUB.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

GREAT RULERS FACING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

BRITISH CONTEMPT FOR OUR COURTS

SOME SEVERE STRICTURES on the procedure of American courts of law, especially in criminal cases, are made in the London *Nation*. The "recall" of an elected judge, or the recall of decisions, in order that the people may "recall legalism to justice," is, however, condemned. Mr. Roosevelt "takes hold of the tail, but no more than the tail, of a fruitful idea." The United States requires not so much a reform of judges, we are informed, but "a reformer of the Jeremy Bentham type, to restore common sense to its codes and simplicity to their administration." *The Nation* admits that "many American judges have spoken clearly and courageously against the abuses of the law." "Progressive papers and magazines" join in the crusade. "But of definite reformation, of any reasoned perception of how and where to begin, there is so far hardly a sign." So "the average American faces the stupendous fact that American justice has broken down," especially in the trials for homicide, of which this writer says:

"There are, indeed, few crimes of which an American can more safely be guilty. If he commits a murder, the odds are more than three to one against his ever being brought to trial; they are more than ten to one against his being sentenced to imprisonment; and, as has been said, they are more than eighty to one against his suffering the extreme penalty of the law. Those are the chances officially ascertained from official statistics, and they apply to the country as a whole and to all its people. But it need hardly be said that if the murderer is a white man the odds in his favor are very much above the statistical average, and very much below them if he is a negro. Only one country in the world, Mexico, exceeds the American record of murders, a record that is proportionately five times as great in the United States as in Australia, more than fourteen times as great as in England and Wales, eight times as great as in Japan, ten times as great as in Canada, and about twenty-five times as great as in Germany."

"Politics, the press, public opinion, and the abuse of the pardoning power" are blamed as some causes of this deplorable condition. But beside these are the faults of the courts themselves. In fact, the law procedure of the United States, we are told, is antiquated and obsolete.

"The criminal procedure of America to-day is very much as ours was in the time of the Stuarts. It is hopelessly entangled in technicalities, and neglects justice and common sense to chase after an impossible infallibility of form. In a criminal case, as it is conducted across the Atlantic, it is not the prisoner in the dock, but the judge on the bench, who is really on trial. The counsel on both sides polish up a thousand little points of pleading and practise and evidence, and fire them off at the judge, who has to decide upon them offhand. If he falls into a single error, no matter how trivial or how far removed from the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, the Appellate Court will order a new trial of the case almost automatically. It has been calculated that in 50 per cent. of the cases brought under review in the Appellate Courts new trials are granted."

The writ of error is the source of many "absurdities," even in the rulings of the Supreme Court. On this point *The Nation* compares American and English procedure as follows:

"In the English courts all errors of form are brushed aside unless they can be shown to have caused a miscarriage of justice. In the American courts any error, however technical and however little related to the fundamental issue, is held to presume prejudice."

This writer cites several instances with which our readers are perfectly acquainted, and concludes:

"These few instances, from hundreds that might be given, show the spirit in which the law is construed in America. They do not justify Mr. Roosevelt's specific of the 'recall'—which is, of course, approaching the problem from the wrong end—but they sufficiently prove the soundness of his general contention that legalism and justice have parted company, and ought to be reunited."

POLISH INVASION OF FRANCE—The doom of France, prophesied by the Germans as due when at some future day she shall have few or none of her native race left on the soil, from Calais to Bayonne, seems to an Italian observer to be casting a faint shadow before it. France recruits part of her armies from Algeria, and dark regiments fought for her in the Franco-Prussian War as they had done in the Crimean War and have recently been doing in North Africa. Her dwindling country population, resulting from a diminishing birth-rate and the absorption of her rural inhabitants by city industries, has recently led the French Government to encourage immigration, and we learn that thousands of Poles, discontented with their own governments, are pouring into northern France and taking employment in the country districts, principally in the cultivation of the beet-root. The Poles have been called the French of eastern Europe, and they readily assimilate with the natives of Gaul. Hence we read in *The Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence* (Rome):

"For a long time the farmers of northeast France have been resorting to foreign, and more especially to Belgian, labor, in order to meet the decrease in native laborers.

"But the exodus from the country to the town still increasing, at certain periods of the year such foreign elements no longer suffice for the work of the farms. The farmers, therefore, have been induced to recruit workmen from far beyond the frontier to fill the gap caused by the constantly greater scarcity of labor."

Hence the call for Poles, who have been pouring in since 1908,

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and of their character we read that "watchmakers, shoemakers, medical students, attorneys' clerks, and lawyers have been brought to France to cultivate beet-root." That the result is satisfactory we learn from the following:

"When treated kindly the Polish laborers manage to adapt themselves well enough to their environment; they learn French quickly, and are not long in accustoming themselves to the implements and methods of work in use in France, which, however, differ appreciably from those of their own country. The reception awarded them by the people of the districts to which they immigrate is most often good, or at least indifferent. Their wages also are generally nearly the same as the French laborers receive for the same work, so that the latter need not fear serious competition from them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN THRUSTS AT ROOSEVELT

THE JADED JOURNALISTS of Paris and Berlin are contemplating the appearance of Colonel Roosevelt's hat in the ring with a sense of refreshment. They seem almost unanimous in predicting his failure, and if enough other States follow the lead of Illinois and Pennsylvania to put him back in the White House, they will have a lot of explaining to do. "Teddy is a candidate once more," exclaims *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), the leading Socialist paper of Germany, which should naturally be a friend of the man who has bearded the millionaires in their den, and threatened the trusts with extermination. Yet even this journal appears scarcely to believe in the wholehearted sincerity of the third-term aspirant. As we read:

"Theodore Roosevelt, the political Barnum, puts himself forth this year as candidate for the Presidency of the United States in direct contradiction to the hitherto admitted rule that no man shall occupy that office for a third term. On several occasions, and after many deliberations, he has at last developed and revealed his program. He pleads for the establishment of the

popular initiative, the referendum, the recall of public functionaries, especially judges. He thinks the people have the right to decide over the heads of the higher courts, even the Supreme Court. This is a mightily advanced program for a politician of the middle class! But let us look at this from the other side. The authority of the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the United States, will Roosevelt keep inviolable, except so far as to give the voter power to remove judges for cause. While Teddy will break a lance for the trusts, he also speaks for the cause of labor. It is, however, very evident that Teddy's radicalism is nothing but a mask and a delusion. And all the canting orators of the so-called Progressives, Roosevelt, who knows so well the popular mind of America, has enrolled under his banner. . . . Roosevelt has so long proclaimed that he was no candidate, that he did not seem likely to receive the Republican nomination. The question now is whether the situation is such as to give it him."

TEDDY'S LATEST TROPHY.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* asks whether "the star of Roosevelt is setting," and dwells particularly upon the ex-President's habit of calling people liars.

"The number of statements which Roosevelt during the past week has stigmatized as lies is legion. He spares neither friend nor foe. With regard to his friends, we must see that many of them are friends also of Taft, and they are consequently torn asunder with the problem which of the two they shall vote for. While Roosevelt attacks Taft, the President in his public utterances has not mentioned Roosevelt's name."

The Paris *Temps* dwells particularly on the rebuffs so far experienced by the Roosevelt candidature. "Teddy," we are told, has split his ship on a rock by aiming at "a third term, which is interdicted by the political tradition of the United States." To quote further:

"It is in vain for Mr. Roosevelt to attempt, in his electoral campaign, to explain away the demagogic and revolutionary character of his program as revealed at Columbus. It is in vain that he tries to lighten the import of his famous system of recall; that is to say, of the people's right to appeal against magistrates and sentences of justice. It is in vain that he rails against Taft as 'a fossil representative' of a tyrannical minority, a financial oligarchy trampling on the people. He has so far only succeeded in estranging some of his most influential friends, and he has failed to gain over the American people, who possess such a robust fund of conservatism and practical good sense."

"Here he is again," exclaims the *Liberté* (Paris), which proceeds:

"No actor has ever amused the gallery or stirred the passions of the public to such a point as Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in doing. For many long months he has lackadaisically sat in a corner like that coquette of whom Catulle Mendes says:

> You wish for it, and yet you will not take it;
> Your eye says, yes, yet from your hand you shake it.

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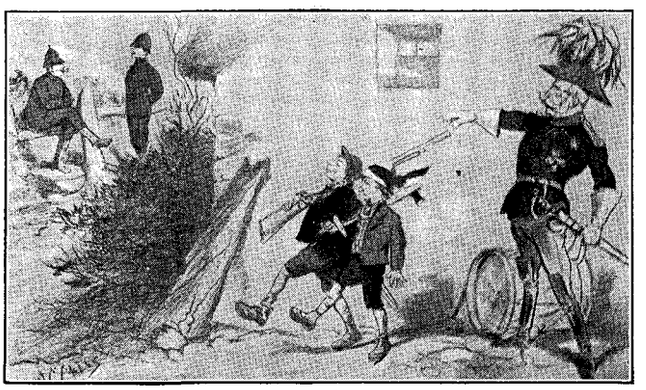
The fiery Colonel longed to take the road for the White House, but he did not dare for some time to angle openly for Republican votes. He waited for his eager friends to labor for him until at Chicago he should appear as an indispensable savior. He will not disappoint the popular wish, and if his worshipers fail in their efforts, he will go his way declaring: 'As for me, I have not asked for it. Have I offered myself as a candidate? I have merely declared in all honesty that if my services were required I would not refuse them. It is the voice of the people that calls me.' And thus the ex-rough-rider deafens himself with his own noise."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOME RULE AT LAST

HOME RULE for Ireland has long been a plank in the platform of the present Liberal Government of England. And Mr. John Redmond has held it as the leading principle of his political life, and the price of his support of the Asquith Ministry. It appears at present that the dream is to find its fulfilment. There will, however, be no Grattan's Parliament at Dublin, we are told, but only a modified form of the colonial assembly of Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. There is no setting up of a separate Ireland in the bill now before Parliament. A large part of her local government is to be turned over to her, yet none but Irish local affairs will be committed to the control of the Irish Parliament. In introducing his Home Rule Bill to the assembly at Westminster, Premier Asquith declared that the cardinal principle of the measure is the supreme authority of the Imperial Parliament, while at the same time complete autonomy is to be granted Ireland in local affairs. The matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish Parliament are the Crown, the Army and Navy, imperial affairs, the Irish land-purchase, the post-office savings-banks, old-age pensions, and national insurance acts. The Royal Irish Constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish Government after six years. The bill does not seem to be particularly satisfying to either Nationalists or Unionists, and we read in the London *Times:*

"The Home Rule scheme will not be received in any quarter with much enthusiasm. It will disappoint the hopes of Nationalist Ireland and will not allay the fears or diminish the hostility of Unionist Ireland.

"And if we are not mistaken it will swell the rising tide of opposition in Great Britain to a level high enough to submerge the Government and their bill in no distant future. It will not even satisfy any of the various schools of theoretical Home-rulers."



PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

It is reported that "drilling on a very extensive and zealous scale is being carried on in Ulster."

—*Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

In another article the great London daily speaks emphatically against the institution of a separate parliament in Ireland, and quotes John Bright, who opposed Home Rule because of his "sympathy with Ireland, North and South." He thought the United Kingdom would be more just to all classes in Ireland than any Parliament that could meet in Dublin. And *The Times* adds:

"That is the kernel of the question from a statesman's standpoint. Sympathy with Ireland, North and South, and the conviction that sympathy with both can be made real and effective only by the Imperial Parliament, are to-day, as when the words were written, the key-notes of sound statesmanship as applied to Ireland."

The London *Spectator* describes the Asquith Home Rule Bill as both foolish and cowardly. The Government, while denying full colonial Home Rule, permits forty Irish members to sit in the Imperial Parliament, with the power to extort the privileges at present denied to Ireland.

But the Irish Nationalist papers as a whole consider the measure satisfactory. *The Freeman's Journal* (Dublin) says that the bill is the greatest, the boldest, and the most generous of the three Home Rule Bills, and adds:

"We should not be surprized to find it received with hearty welcome by the Irish party."

But the Cork *Free Press* declares that "the Government's scheme is not a solution of the Irish problem." And the Unionist *Irish Times* (Belfast) observes despondingly:

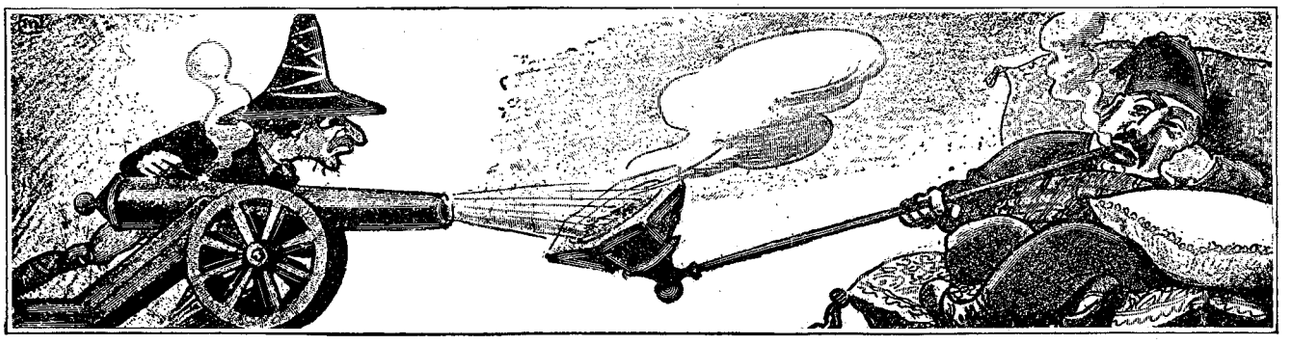
"The measure will prove so utterly unworkable as to offer no middle course between complete separation from Great Britain and a return to the status of the union."

Equally cheerless is the sentence of *The Irish Independent* (Dublin), which remarks:

"It would probably be correct in describing the bill to say that it gives us three-quarters of what we expected and probably not so large a share of what we demanded. The measure can not be regarded as final."

John Redmond, Nationalist leader, is reported as declaring in Parliament:

"This is a great measure and we welcome it. The bill will be submitted to the Irish National Convention, and I shall, without hesitation, recommend to the convention acceptance of the bill. I believe that this bill will result in greater unity and strength to the Empire, and will end suspicion and dissatisfaction in Ireland."



ORIENTAL CALM.

TURKEY (to Italy)—"Fire away! Only don't put my pipe out." —*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

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OUR PERILOUS WASTE OF VITALITY

WE HAVE OFTEN been warned that the hurry and rush of modern life is a grave danger to humanity, individually and racially. The warning is given in a particularly clear and outspoken way by Dr. Max G. Schlapp, head of the department of neuropathology in the Cornell Medical School, in an article entitled "The Enemy at the Gate," contributed to *The Outlook* (New York, April 6). Not only is Dr. Schlapp a specialist in the diseases of the nervous system, but he also, as volunteer examiner of children brought before the Children's Court in New York City, has had an unusual opportunity of observing the relation between delinquency and mental defectiveness. The statistics he cites are but illustrative examples selected from a large number of tables of figures collected by him from official sources. The substance of his article is thus briefly stated in the editorial pages of *The Outlook*. He holds:

"That the strain of modern industrial life is having an effect upon men, and especially upon women, that can be traced biologically; that it is such as to impair the vigor and the faculties of a great proportion of children that are in these days being born into the world; that the effect is seen in injury to motherhood, in a reduced birth-rate, in an increase in the proportion of the mentally defective, the mentally unbalanced, and the delinquent; and that the resultant conditions are such that only by a radical change in the present tendencies can modern civilized peoples be saved from going the way of the Greeks and the Romans."

DR. MAX G. SCHLAPP,

Who sees the vitality of the race breaking under the tension of modern life.

Dr. Schlapp's figures are striking but not unfamiliar. The "enemy" of which he warns us is "the tension of modern life," embodied in our industrial and social systems. Its results, he tells us, are criminals, imbeciles, and defectives in all grades of life, high and low, indicating no less a calamity than the breakdown of the human race. Not only are criminality and mental deficiency increasing all over the world, but births are decreasing. True, science has also decreased the death-rate, but it can not continue to do so indefinitely. Says the writer:

"With the birth-rate then falling as it has been falling in the most advanced countries of the world, the end either of the present-day civilization or the end of all becomes apparent. It is not alone because fewer children are being brought into the world that we have cause for grave concern for the perpetuity of the races. It is not alone because children are not coming in sufficient numbers, *but because the number of defectives born has grown alarmingly, and is constantly increasing in proportion to each 1,000 of population. This is the awful menace.* The power of human thought and action is shackled before it. We may modify it, check it in places, but we can not exterminate it by any process known to us now, or that seems at this time likely to come to us, unless we can change the temper and reduce the intensity of our modern industrial and social life."

The physical mechanism by which the strain of modern life produces and must inevitably continue to produce such dire results is thus sketched by Dr. Schlapp:

"The fertilized egg of a fish is composed of a single cell. The single cell has the faculty of dividing itself, making two perfect cells. These two perfect cells have the faculty of dividing themselves, making eight. These eight perfect cells have the faculty of dividing themselves, making sixteen. These sixteen perfect cells have the power of dividing themselves, making thirty-two. This is the normal process to infinity of numbers, and this is the proportion in which the cells multiply until the fish is grown. These cells in the forming fish divide again into groups, each group having a special function. Thus there will be skin-cells, muscle-cells, gland-cells, blood-cells, brain-cells, and, most important of all to its species, sex-cells. Anything that interferes with the development of these cells in the precise proportions in which they must grow will affect the type, and, instead of a fish, there will be a monster.

"Human beings are in no sense differently developed from birth. From inception children pass through the same process as the fish from the egg until they reach manhood and womanhood.

"When overwrought women have disturbed within themselves the processes of nature, they impart a disturbance to their offspring, and, as in the case of the fish, instead of the development of a normal human being, there is one distorted in body or mind, or in both. It is fundamental that the female must be quiescent. It is fundamental because of the basic difference between the male and the female cells. The female cell is quiescent. Its normal development depends upon this state.

"Latter-day women, driven by the strife of the elements within them to enormous exertions, are asking in what way women are inferior to men and are attempting to demonstrate their equal physical endurance. It is not a question of equality at all. It is one of physical difference in the sexes which forbids women from performing either factory labor or disquieting tasks."

We are kept alive and kept in proper balance by a great number of vital processes, some of which were not recognized until the investigations of recent physiologists had called our attention to them. The so-called "ductless glands," each manufacturing its own peculiar product and pouring it forth into the blood, are now known to be indispensable to the proper workings of the human machine. Disturbance of any one of them is fraught with quickly apparent injury. Without one of these products the nerves fail; loss of another may weaken the brain; lack of a third may take away all coordination in the growth of members and organs.

"These are simple illustrations of the necessity of maintaining the balance within the body. The busy man, working with all his driving force for twelve or fifteen hours a day, using either his brain or his body to excess—it makes no difference which—is drawing to whatever group of nerve-cells that he is directly employing in his labor more than their quota of nerve energy. The other body-cells are not supplied, and the sapping begins. The glands that secrete the juices of the stomach are not supplied and, the stomach being unable to do its work, dyspepsia comes. This overworked man may have liver complaint, because the liver, not getting its proper nerve impulses, can not functionate properly. No group of cells ever perform their functions without direct nerve impulses. The liver, the stomach, the skin can not act normally unless normal nerve impulses come to them. . . . . .

"Leaving the facts as they are, let us, entering the field of conjecture, inquire what is to become of us? It might be satisfying to know, and, again, it might be disquieting. I am inclined to believe that only experience—the experience not only of the individual, but also of the race—changes the course of human affairs; that therefore industrialism and its allies will continue to weaken the people of the modern world until they will no longer be able to respond to the call to extreme effort. By that time, unless other peoples, not weakened by this fever, take the place of supremacy away from us, men will find, it possible to spend strength that is only sufficient for their daily

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needs, and the rebuilding of our race should begin. It is possible, however, that long before that time sincere and wise men and women, possibly the churches, will undertake, before it is too late, to teach mankind that it has been misguided, and that it is not God's will that men should be put upon the rack in order that there may be created new and useless wealth. Possibly the multitudes of men will be taught to smite the industrial monster that is warping the generations to come, and, scorning the menace of it, will take time for peaceful pleasures and for recuperative repose; and women, relieved of those burdens and turning from those ambitions that have weakened their distinctive powers, will be restored to that manner of life which will enable them to rejuvenate the race."

A PROPHET OF AVIATION

IN FEBRUARY there was unveiled near Cairo, Egypt, a monument to Louis Pierre Mouillard, a French pioneer of aviation. Altho he did not succeed in flying himself, he was a potent factor in inspiring others with the belief that aviation was a possibility. He belongs in the class with Lilienthal, Chanute, and others who did valuable preliminary work without which the actual achievement could not have come so soon. They led the way to the promised land, but were not suffered to enter it. It has been claimed by zealous Frenchmen that the Wrights obtained from Mouillard some of the information that enabled them to succeed. In an article contributed to *The Bulletin* of the Aero Club of America (New York, April), Wilbur Wright denies this, while giving credit to Mouillard for his work. Says Mr. Wright:

Courtesy of the Aero Club of America "Bulletin," New York.

A GREAT MISSIONARY OF THE FLYING CAUSE.

The statue erected to Louis Pierre Mouillard at Heliopolis.

"The erection at Cairo, Egypt, of a monument to L. P. Mouillard, recalls attention to one of the greatest missionaries of the flying cause which the 19th century produced. Mouillard was a Frenchman who passed a large part of his life in Algeria and Egypt, where his attention was attracted by the wonderful soaring of vultures on fixt wings. His imagination was greatly excited by what he saw, and during the remainder of his life he was like a prophet crying in the wilderness, exhorting the world to repent of its unbelief in the possibility of human flight. In 1881 he published a book called 'The Empire of the Air,' which is one of the most remarkable pieces of aeronautical literature that has ever bene published. In his introduction he says:

"'If there be a domineering, tyrant thought it is the conception that the problem of flight may be solved by man. When once this idea has invaded the brain it possesses it exclusively. It is then a haunting thought, a walking nightmare, impossible to cast off. If now we consider the pitying contempt with which such a line of research is appreciated, we may somewhat conceive the unhappy lot of the poor investigator whose soul is thus possest.'

"He deplores the incredulity of the world and exhorts it to cast aside its unbelief:

"'O! blind humanity! open thine eyes and thou shalt see millions of birds and myriads of insects cleaving the atmosphere. All these creatures are whirling through the air without the slightest float; many of them are gliding therein, without losing height, hour after hour, on pulseless wings without fatigue; and after beholding this demonstration, given by the source of all knowledge, thou wilt acknowledge that aviation is the path to be followed.'

"His observations upon the habits of vultures led him to the conclusion that flight without motors was possible to man, and this idea he presented to his readers with an enthusiasm so inspiring and convincing that his book produced results of the greatest importance in the history of flight. . . . . .

"Throughout the book are to be found passages of high literary quality, and the charm is so great that more than one cold-blooded reader has been incited to emulate the example of the birds. There is no doubt that the reading of this book was one of the main factors in inducing Mr. Chanute to undertake his experiments, and I know that it was one of the inspiring causes of the efforts of the Wright brothers. Compared with this book, which is devoted almost entirely to observations relating to birds, the ordinary books on ornithology are childish. With the possible exception of Lilienthal, none of the men who wrote on aviation in the 19th century possest such power to draw recruits to a belief in the possibility of motorless human flight."

But while as a missionary Mouillard stood at the top with Lilienthal and Chanute, as a scientific student of aerodynamics Mr. Wright does not class him with such men as Cayley, Wenham, Penaud, Langley, Lilienthal, Chanute, and Maxim. He was a careful observer of birds, and possest a genius for expressing his thoughts and feelings in words, but beyond that he was mediocre. He made a few feeble attempts to construct soaring-machines, but their design and construction were crude. It remained for Lilienthal to definitely employ this mode of experiment, and thereby win for himself a glory which the world will never forget. Mr. Wright goes on:

"It is most unfortunate that the project of erecting a monument to a man well worthy of the thanks and the remembrance of the world should have become entangled with an unworthy attempt to seek to add to the glory of France by filching the credit justly due to Lilienthal, and by falsely accusing Mr. Chanute, the benefactor of Mouillard, of having stolen the latter's secrets and transmitted them to the Wright brothers. There is in France a little group of misguided individuals who bring disgrace upon their country by their too zealous attempts to add to its glory. Fortunately they do not represent the real France, which has shown by numerous manifestations of various kinds its high appreciation of the work of foreigners, including even Lilienthal, a native of a country greatly disliked by French people. . . . . .

"The fact that the Wright brothers had been using wing-warping several years before Mr. Chanute became acquainted with them, effectually disposes of the part of the story accusing Mr. Chanute of transmitting any of Mouillard's secrets to them. The fact that Mouillard never had the idea of warping the wings to control lateral balance, and never communicated such an idea to Mr. Chanute, is also sufficient of itself to refute the charge."

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THE BLACKBOARD EVIL

LEARN TO WRITE with your eyes shut! This is the latest medical advice. And above all, do not use blackboards or copy-books if you value your children's eyesight. The use of ordinary school blackboards is reprobated by Dr. John Neely Rhoads, of Philadelphia, who writes about it in *The Pennsylvania Medical Journal* (Athens, Pa.). Dr. Rhoads objects first of all to the glare from the partially polished surface of the board, which, he says, is conducive to eye-strain, and which may be done away with simply by tilting the board out of plumb so that directly reflected light does not enter the eyes of the pupil. This applies, of course, only to boards with smooth surface. Those covered with dead black, such as the so-called "silicate" compositions, are hardly open to this objection. There is, however, another indictment that holds against all forms of boards, and that is their use to teach writing by bearing a copy, supposed to be visible to all in the room. It is little less than a crime, Dr. Rhoads says, to teach script writing from the board. He goes on:

"Take, for example, a child situated forty feet away from the board, and each script letter made on the board for that child to see must have strokes a quarter of an inch wide. The height of the letter, to conform to the thickness of the strokes, would have to be five or six inches, because, be it understood, the daintiest hair-line of the letter must be a quarter of an inch wide or it will not be perceptible to a pupil forty feet away with normal vision, let alone to those whose eyes are not quite normal. . . . . .

"Penmanship should not be taught from the board. At least, it should not be copied from it. It might be permissible to demonstrate general curves and free-arm movements, but the student should copy them on another board and make the characters of like dimensions. Following what has gone before, it must be plain that it is a tremendous task for a young child to copy letters two or more inches long, twenty or more feet away, down to a fifth of an inch, upon a piece of paper one foot from him. Even if a child did not have to accommodate every time he looks up or down at this work, as he does, it would be a miserable blunder to make him follow each curve and angle from such a large letter to such a small one. Think of a six-year-old reducing a six-inch letter, forty feet away, to a *fifth of an inch* one foot away.

"There has been much said by instructors about children sitting at different seats seeing letters at different angles on the board, and thereby being handicapped. It will be found that the trouble was not due so much to the obliquity of the angle as to the glare.

"If some adult wishes to learn the force of this argument, let him take up the study of German, or Greek, or Hebrew script, and try to learn to write any of them from a blackboard, only twenty feet away, and I know that he will soon understand what the children in some schools have to endure, and will strongly urge the abolition of the pernicious system.

"To teach handwriting properly I believe it to be absolutely necessary for the copy to be just the size of the intended imitation. The only place for the copy is close to the writing-line, indeed so close that the point of the pen and the copy will be seen at one focus, and at the same time. In other words, the 'copy-line' and the writing-line should never be more than *one inch apart*."

As for the copy-book, the writer goes on to say, it is only a little less malicious than the blackboard. The average copy-book has a "copy-line" at the top of its page, and each child is expected to look from its own writing to this line as it struggles along from letter to letter, curve to curve, angle to angle, and line to line, while it scribbles down the page. The remedy is to use some device that will maintain the "copy" just one line above the space where the child is writing. Dr. Rhoads strongly recommends also that children be taught to write with their eyes shut. He says:

"A child so trained will have an inner consciousness of the things it can do without the use of its eyes, and, consequently, will be less likely to pin its sight down to useless strain while doing close work, and hence will conserve its sight.

"After a child has been taught to write in the conventional way, say for about two years or until he has a certain proficiency, he should be taught to write with closed eyes, or with eyes open and his writing hand under cover.

"In order to facilitate the method the writing may be done in a box, or with the hand under the lid of the desk. If a box is used it should be covered, at first with a semitransparent cover, perhaps of chalked glass, or with gauze stretched taut, so that the pupil may watch the movement of his hand but can not see the pencil point. When the control of the hand movement is perfect, as shown by the conditions of the lines registered by the hidden pencil, then the hand should be completely concealed and the writing-exercise continued until the pupil can write as well under cover beyond the range of vision as he can upon the desk with the use of the eyes. . . . . .

"The art of writing with closed eyes, besides being a help in itself, brings a greater reward. Its practise wonderfully stimulates the habit of deep thinking. No fleeting, inspired thought need escape, even in the darkest hours of night! Indeed, to a person skilled in this art there is no hamper, no darkness, and no night!

"To recapitulate: I would remove the glare from *each* blackboard. I would forbid the teaching of script from *any* blackboard. I would compel *all* demonstrators to make strokes large enough to be seen by their entire audiences. I would emancipate *every* child from the slavery of the copy-book evil by placing the copy within one inch of his pen."

NEW WAYS OF MAKING DIAMONDS

METHODS OF making real diamonds by chemical crystallization of carbon multiply, but by none of them is it possible to make a gem of any size. The methods are, in fact, little more than ways of making diamond dust. One of those announced in a recent consular report by Henry W. Diederich, writing from Antwerp, Belgium, uses ordinary illuminating-gas and mercury. Says this official, as quoted in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington):

"No secret was made of the new process by its inventor. He claimed to have observed that lighting-gas decomposed on exposure to mercury vapor, and when allowed to work on metallic amalgams of mercury the carbon in the gas was liberated in a non-crystallized form and in crystals, or diamonds. As the diamonds thus obtained were extremely small, he placed diamond dust in a tube in which gas was dissolved, to act as so-called 'mother crystals.' The newly formed crystals adhere to this dust, and the result is a larger, but still very small, stone. The amalgam used is natrium. It is placed in a glass tube containing a small quantity of diamond dust, and lighting-gas is passed through the tube for four weeks. The brilliants which are thus manufactured appear to possess all the attributes of the genuine diamond, but they are diminutive in size, so small, in fact, as to have little or no commercial value."

The same method makes it possible to add to the size of tiny crystals already formed, so that it furnishes a way to "grow" diamonds from extremely small nuclei. The growth, so far, has been very slight, but it looks as if there might be a possibility here of the production of artificial diamonds of commercial size. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 1):

"Mr. W. Von Bolton has found that compounds of carbon, such as illuminating-gas, decompose in the presence of mercury vapor and release a part of their carbon either in the black amorphous form (non-crystalline) or as microscopic diamonds. The same chemist has attempted, by the following process, to 'feed' small natural diamonds.

"He takes very fine diamond dust which to the naked eye displays no brilliant point and under a magnifying power of sixty-eight diameters shows only a few crystals. He places this powder on a very thin layer of sodium silicate in a test-tube containing an amalgam of sodium intended to supply the necessary mercury vapor; and while maintaining the whole at a temperature of one hundred degrees he introduces a slow current of illuminating-gas. At the end of a month, a very small quantity of black carbon has been deposited, but the primitive

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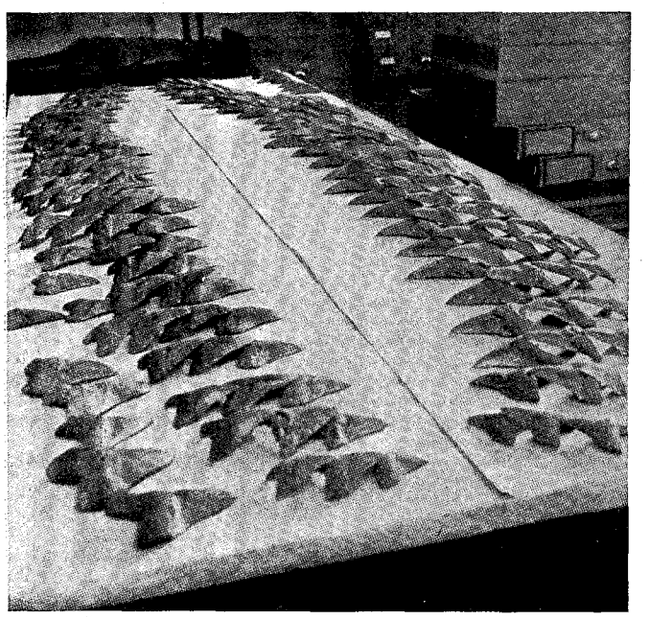
layer of dust presents several brilliant points to the unaided eye. After cleaning with acids, the author makes a new examination under the microscope, with an enlargement of sixty-eight diameters, and proves with certainty that the dull diamond dust has been changed into brilliant crystals. These crystals resemble natural diamonds in burning in oxygen without leaving any solid residue."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RACE SUICIDE BY GLUTTONY

THAT A WHOLE SPECIES of prehistoric sharks became extinct through extraordinary rapacity, finally exhausting its staple articles of food and so starving itself out racially, we are told in an article on "An Extinct Giant Shark," contributed by Louis Hussakof to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 13). A model jaw of this shark has just been set up in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to hold a set of the creature's teeth recently unearthed in South Carolina. The illustration gives a fairly vivid idea of its size. Giant sharks, in general, are by no means extinct, the writer tells us; some modern ones are nearly as large as whales, but they are rare and are quite harmless, having small teeth, and feeding upon the minute organisms abounding at the surface of the sea, which they strain through their gill rakers. He goes on:

"But if the largest sharks of to-day are harmless, the same is not true of their congeners in the past. In Eocene times, the geologic age during which mammals rose to their place of supremacy in the animal world, there lived in the sea a giant shark larger than any of the present day, and withal a most terrific monster. This shark has received considerable attention during the past year at the American Museum of Natural History, through the fact that the Museum procured several hundred teeth of this species which were set up in a restoration of its jaws. The teeth were collected many years ago from the phosphate beds of South Carolina, by the late Mr. Joseph Cohn.

"A word about these jaws; as seen from the picture they are sufficient size, opened up, to allow five or six men to walk abreast right into the mouth. The teeth are arranged in rows above and below, those in the middle of each row being the largest. One of them, which was especially measured, is four and one-

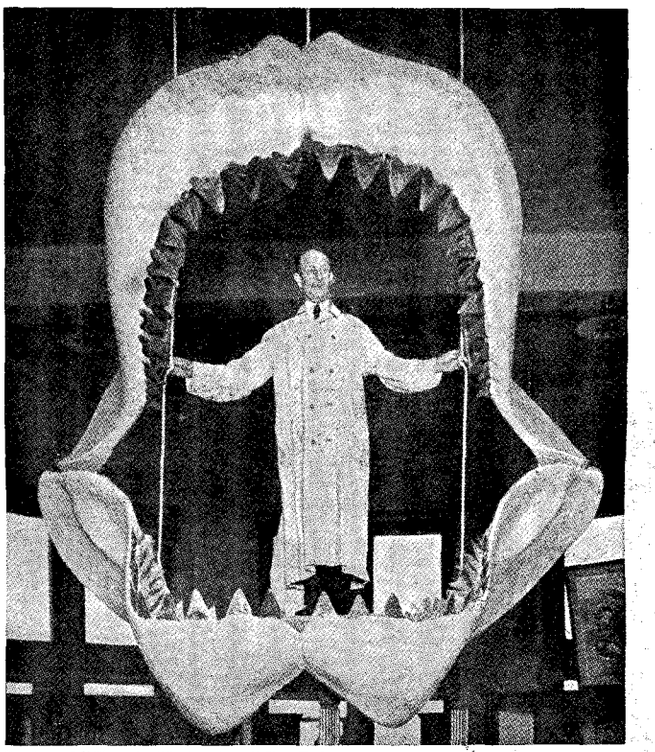


Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THE FIERCE DENTAL BATTERY OF THE EXTINCT SHARK.

"Perhaps never was there evolved an engine of destruction more terrible than this."

quarter inches wide at the base of the crown and six inches high. There are twenty-four teeth in the upper front row and twenty-four in the lower, and back of each of these rows there are three more, not seen in a front view, which are intended to take the place of any teeth in the front row which may be lost. The edges of each tooth are like sharp knife-blades, or to be more accurate, sharp saw-edges, since they are serrated. What a tremendous engine of destruction this jaw must have been in life. Fancy the millions upon millions of fishes that must have



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

DEATH-TRAP OF AN EIGHTY-FOOT SHARK.

When the smaller fishes upon which this species of shark lived had all been killed off by its voracity, the species became extinct, thus eating itself out of existence.

been guillotined by the snapping together of this gigantic mouth. Perhaps never was there evolved an engine of destruction more terrible than this. Not even the dental battery of the gigantic Dinosaur, *Tyrannosaurus rex*, surpassed it in power. And what manner of shark was this to whom belonged these jaws? Have we any data by which to picture its size and appearance? Fortunately, we have. There survives at the present day a closely related shark which gives us an idea of the appearance of its gigantic extinct relative. This surviving species is the Great White 'Man-eater,' known to scientists as *Carcharodon rondeleti*, which is washed up on the Atlantic coast once in a long while. One of these sharks, a rather small specimen, ten feet long, was cast up on the Massachusetts coast in 1883, and received careful attention at the hands of Dr. W. G. Stevenson, who published a description and accurate measurements of it. Its teeth were one and one-fourth inches high, and if we compare the size of its jaws with those of the extinct shark we may safely conclude that the latter must have been in the neighborhood of seventy or eighty feet in length. It was thus as large as a Sulfur-bottom Whale, the hugest of all whales. *Carcharodon megalodon* is not the only extinct species of this kind of shark. To judge from the fossil teeth which occur in different parts of the world, there lived at least a dozen other species in the sea contemporaneously with it, which have also become extinct. The surviving species, the Great White 'Man-eater,' is exceedingly rare and may be regarded as on the verge of extinction. What was the cause of such a gigantic and terrible monster becoming extinct?

"Not knowing all the conditions of life of such a creature, it is not possible to give an accurate answer to this question, but we may venture an explanation. We know that a shark of such gigantic proportions must have consumed enormous quantities of fish. Owing to its rapacious habits these fish must have decreased in number sufficiently in course of time to have deprived it of its staple article of food and thus must have led to its extinction. This view is made more probable when we remember that the giant shark lived in the sea with a dozen or more other species constantly competing with it for food."

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PAINTING THE LABOR OF MAN

PRETTINESS has long been "suspect" as the proper material for the painter's art. Even Madonnas drest in twentieth-century clothes are viewed askance as too reactionary in subject to be of use for an art whose proper mission should be the mirroring of the painter's own day. It is only in comparatively recent times that painters have ventured to assert the free sanction of this principle. A smoking factory was a horror to Ruskin, and a day-laborer, unless he were invested with the poetic melancholy of Millet's peasants, was a rather unpleasant subject for the brush. Forty years ago Adolf Menzel painted his celebrated picture of "The Rolling Mill" and won praise for his skill in drawing and color; but no one gave him credit for having evolved an "artistic concept." How much the modern world of labor has to say to the painter is emphasized by a collection of pictures, all representing phases of this theme, brought together in Germany and sent on an itinerary of its principal cities. The organizer of the exhibition is Dr. Georg Biermann, advisory councilor to the Grand Duchy of Hesse on questions concerning the nurture of the arts. It is international in its scope and numbers over 250 exhibits. In the preface to the catalog Dr. Biermann writes:

THE FACTORY.

From the painting by Enno Jenner (Dresden).

"Landscapes receive their specific silhouettes from the products created by industry, and now and again a singular charm is exerted by such views."

"What is shown here of the best work of our contemporaries is so full of the aspiration of our century that in this sense we may speak unconditionally of a growth of value possest by our era in a degree superior to all preceding ages.

"Work is life and movement however exprest, whether outdoors in the sunshine of the fields or in the steam of machines—whether in solitary places or in the complex scenes of a great manufactory filled with dynamic forces, whether embodied in men whose intellect has made them lords of the elements or in the complaisant colossi of the technical world constructed by the Promethean energy of the inventor. Hence, the scenes where this new life is unveiled are proper themes of art. Landscapes, too, receive their specific silhouette from the products created by industry, and now and again a singular charm is exerted by such views, whose beauty was just discovered by the eye of the artist. He has indeed taught us a new vision of life and to the charm of 'God-made Nature' has suddenly been added that of the landscape considered as an aggregate of the forces determined by the elements."

Such an exhibit as this, "which seeks man at his work and endeavors to show the scenes in which labor reigns supreme," observes Von Willy Doenges in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin), is bound to present the danger that the work of art will not rise above the level of mere illustration. "The hand of every painter is not guided by the genius which can so infuse the image of reality with significant import as to lift it above the plane of mere mechanical dexterity." This writer proceeds:

"I recall Millet's 'Gleaner,' which, if this collection contained a retrospective section, would without doubt hold a place of honor therein. All the austerity and realistic truth of portrayal, all the stress laid on the exhausting fatigue in the life of the rustic laborer, shown in this or any other of Millet's pictures, is poetically transfigured by the accessories with which the artist surrounds his model and the light in which it is shown.

"So, too, can the painter of a grimy foundry in a certain sense poetically transfigure his subject when he regards it with a spiritual vision, when he tries to interpret the beauty of that which appears to the uninspired eye merely commonplace and banal."

The pictures accompanying the article amply prove that the scenes of labor are as fit themes for art as landscape or the human face. We read:

"A glance at the series of pictures which has suggested this article proves this. Here we have a painting of a young Dresden artist, Enno Jenner, a pupil of Eugen Bracht, which he calls 'The Factory.' It is not merely a photographic representation of some factory. It is rather a typical picture of a factory—an artistic setting forth of this idea through the activity of a strong, artistic imagination.

"Or, again, how much is exprest to us by the 'Horses' of Karl Alexander Brendel! We see these faithful assistants in the labors of men, as they take their food or stand quietly resting, as they drag heavy burdens or rear and plunge at some imagined danger—here again we have all the phases of an existence which serves the cause of labor, and yet here, too, we have the representation raised above the mere counterfeit of horses' bodies—we have again the artistic transfiguration of a scene.

"And yet a third example of this sort of picturesque transformation of labor and its scenes is found in the work of the Brussels painter Pierre Paulus called 'When Work is Done.' A working-woman is going home, holding one child on her arm, another by the hand. Behind her, swathed in shrouds of smoke, lies the factory in which she has worked hard all day long. At last the woman is at liberty, at last she dares to be a mother. It is a splendid exaltation of the workwoman which Paulus has here created. And here again we are made deeply conscious that this new world of scenes from the daily life of labor is full of high artistic charm.

"Not all of the painters here represented are so well qualified for this novel field of creative art as the ones we have cited. Are they therefore wrongly placed? Would it be better for them to confine themselves to other domains, such as landscapes or portraits? Certainly not. For this art, which they as yet serve imperfectly, is born of impressionism. But all impressionism has its primitive foundation in the commonplace and unilluminated perception of objects. This is why many of the works in this collection appear to us no more than simple illustrations.

"We must hope in such cases that in future works of the artist there will be added to the neutrality of mere depiction something of vision and inspiration—that he may come to understand why a smoking factory chimney, a flaming furnace, stimulates his artistic sense, so that he may become capable

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of seizing and fixing the *typical* in such a scene, its deeper impressiveness of form and color.

"It is impossible to consider in detail an exhibition so complete and so many-sided. The pictures we have selected may serve to give some idea of the powerful impression left by a visit to the collection. In the service of this new branch of art, each of our contemporary painters may be found—for who would not be tempted to test his talents upon problems of such artistic fascination as the scenes where men are at work?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEW YORK'S OPERA SEASON

NEW YORK'S SONG-BIRDS have taken flight, not to wing their way back to us again till fall. Echoes of their notes linger, however, in the reviews of the season just closed. The review proves an easy task for Mr. Krehbiel of the New York *Tribune*, for he finds "there are no managerial quarrels to report, and if there have been bickerings among the members of the company, knowledge of them has been wisely withheld from the public." With the absence of these necessary accompaniments to musical criticism, the review of the season's achievements must be confined to music. It goes without saying that the management failed to redeem all their promises—they never do—so that observation is also a platitude. There were four novelties among the list of works presented: "Lobetanz," "Le Donne Curiose," "Versiegelt," and "Mona." *The Sun's* critic in reviewing these finds some extraneous matter for comment that escaped *The Tribune's*. Thus:

"No one of the novelties brought to the notice of the public is likely to be accepted as a work of the highest importance. By far the best of them was 'Le Donne Curiose,' an opera buffa of genuine charm and exquisitely skilful musical treatment. It is unnecessary now to review its salient excellences. These were quite sufficiently discust in the course of the season. It is enough to say now that an opera which combines so much buoyancy of spirit, so much élan in execution, so much native character, and such intimate acquaintance with the best traditions of the Italian lyric stage ought to retain its place in the repertory of the theater.

"The production of Professor Parker's 'Mona' also was an achievement of which Mr. Gatti-Casazza and his associates may well be proud. There were many formidable difficulties to be overcome in the preparation of the opera for the public and they were overcome with patience and judgment.

"With the artistic questions raised by the disclosure of this American opera we need not concern ourselves just now. When the opera is restored to the glare of the footlights next season it will furnish food for renewed discussion. Its distinguished composer, proving himself to be like all other musical persons, is astonished and dismayed by the fact that his creation was not hailed by critical opinion as the revelation of a new and convincing gospel in art.

"This species of astonishment is quite common. All makers and performers of music are subject to it. They have for centuries shown themselves incapable of thinking it possible that their deeds can be less than perfect. This is unfortunate, for it deprives them of the great joy of perceiving that the world, including the professional critics, has accorded them very high praise indeed.

"Professor Parker should have been astonished, not to find that the commentators found his work not quite perfect, but that they found it to be so excellent. It was little short of a triumph for an entirely inexperienced composer for the theater to miss by so narrow a margin creating a very effective 'drama pour musicien.'

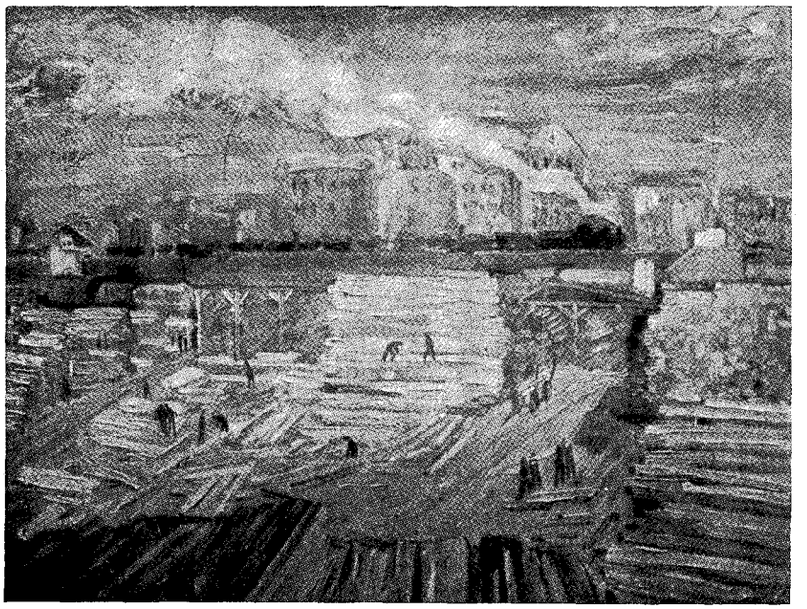
"Only an opera of uncommon inherent force could have received the praise which was bestowed upon 'Mona.' It was treated much more approvingly than the 'Elektra' of Richard Strauss, and yet that famous musician has had far more experience in writing for the stage than Professor Parker has. It was praised by most critics more than 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' 'Salome,' and 'The Girl of the Golden West.' And in spite of all this the distinguished composer publicly whimpers.

"The indisputable fact remains that 'Le Donne Curiose' was the principal novelty of the Metropolitan season. A charming work and one that left a distinctly pleasing taste in the mouth. There are many old comedies quite as good as that of Goldoni. Let us hope that some other composer will follow the lead of Wolf-Ferrari. A good opera buffa is always a delight."

One new member of the Metropolitan Company—Mme. Matzenauer—is regarded as a valuable acquisition. "Her impersonations of *Orfeo*, *Waltraute*, and *Kundry* will long be cherished in

WHEN WORK IS DONE.

Pierre Paulus (Brussels) has here done for the town worker what Millet did for the peasant. "At last the woman is at liberty, at last she dares to be a mother."



THE BERLIN LUMBER-YARD.

Painted by Franz Heckendorf (Berlin).

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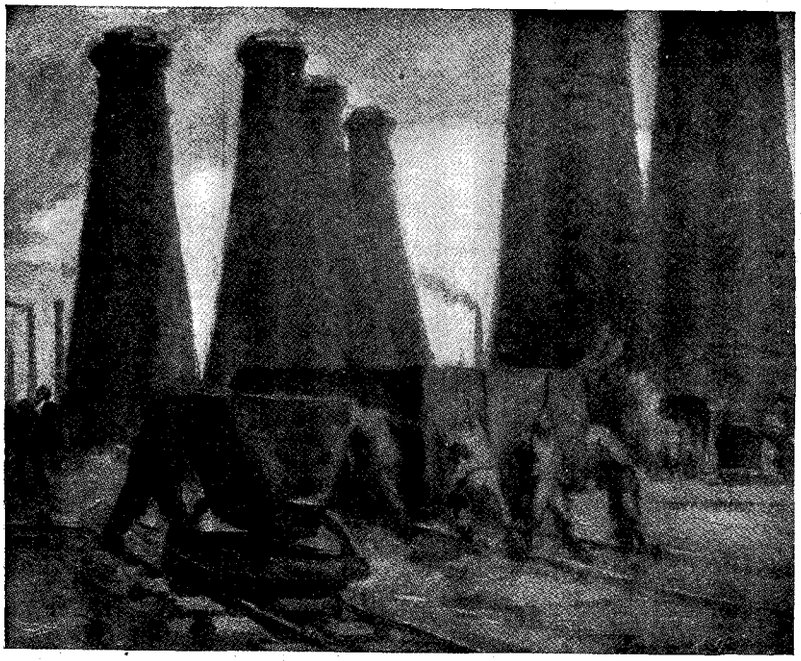

A DULL DAY.

Painted by Kurt Peiser (Antwerp).

The chimneys of the cement-works at Tournai, Belgium, which to Ruskin would have meant the abomination of ugliness, have furnished the motive for a powerful picture.

the memories of opera-goers." Four operas were performed seven times—"Aïda," "Königskinder," "Madame Butterfly," and "Hänsel and Gretel." "Pagliacci" and "La Bohème" were sung eight times. There were five performances for "The Girl of the Golden West," "Tristan und Isolde," "Lobetanz," "Lohengrin," "Tosca," "Orfeo," "Le Donne Curiose," "Rigoletto," "Die Walküre." Others in fewer numbers, with all taken together, tend to exhibit the prevailing interest. *The Sun's* reviewer makes this summary:

"Italian operas were in the lead. They had eighty-one performances. Operas in German, among which must be included the one Bohemian work in the list, numbered fifty-eight performances. French works give a total of thirteen and English four. The representation of composers was distributed as follows:

Composer.	No. of Operas.	Times.
Wagner	9	33
Puccini	4	25
Verdi	5	22
Humperdinck	2	14
Leoncavallo	1	9
Gluck	2	9
Ponchielli	1	6
Mascagni	1	6
Wolf-Ferrari	1	5

"Professor Parker with 'Mona' and four performances stands next. Then come Donizetti, Gounod, and Massenet with one opera and three performances each. The tables show that there were 146 performances, or, to be more explicit, evenings and matinées of opera. This total includes all the special representations given outside the regular list. There were many extra performances in the course of the season, some for benefits, but still more frankly for profit. Mr. Caruso figured largely in these latter, tho there were occasions in which the aid of Mme. Tetrazzini and Mr. Renaud was summoned.

"The double bills numbered eleven. The different combinations were 'Cavalleria Rusticana' and 'Pagliacci,' 'Versiegelt' and 'Pagliacci,' 'Hänsel und Gretel' and 'Pagliacci,' 'Hänsel und Gretel' and 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and 'Versiegelt' and 'Orfeo.' There were three performances of ballet without opera and six times operas were associated with ballets. The operas thus honored were 'Lobetanz,' 'Tosca,' 'La Bohème,' 'Orfeo,' 'Lucia,' and 'The Girl of the Golden West.'"

Six performances were given by the Philadelphia-Chicago company with "Carmen," "Cendrillon," "Secret of Suzanne," "Juggler of Notre Dame," "The Jewels of the Madonna," and "Thais." The following is regarded as matter for rejoicing:

"Much instruction may be drawn from these statistics, but still more from the statement officially given out by Mr. Gatti-Casazza not long before the close of the season, to the effect that there would be no deficit. This achievement must be set down as historical. The disposition of a season of such magnitude without loss must be credited to great cleverness in the offering of the attractive features of the repertoire and company."

Manager Gatti-Casazza, just before leaving us, announces that next season will disclose a new opera in English on the story of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* is responsible for the libretto and Mr. Walter Damrosch for the music. The promise of the Russian opera, "Boris Godounoff," is renewed. "It is probable," we are told, "that Debussy's two one-act operas based on Edgar Allan Poe's tales, 'La Chute de la Maison Usher,' and 'Le Diable dans le Beffroi,' will soon be ready, in which event the management will produce them in the coming season." The names of some of the new artists engaged are:

Sopranos—Lucrezia Bori, of the Teatro Scala of Milan; Mme. Frieda Hempel of the Royal Opera, Berlin; Vera Curtis and Louise Cox, two Americans.

Mezzo Sopranos—Stella de Mette and Lila Robeson, also young Americans, the former having already sung in opera in Italy.

Tenors—Jacque Urlus of the Royal Opera, Leipsic, and Paul Althouse, a young American.

Basso—Carl Braun of the Imperial Opera, Vienna.

PLANS FOR TEACHING JOURNALISM

THE FUTURE HORACE GREELEYS will not be permitted to waste the time of newspaper compositors in the effort to decipher their cryptic handwriting. Every student of the new Pulitzer School of Journalism must master the typewriter and submit his exercises in that form. This fact, with others of more importance, is contained in the preliminary announcement just sent out by the new adjunct of Columbia University founded by the bequest of the late Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York *World*. The prospectus contains the statement of the aims of the school, its courses of study, requirements for admission, and the personnel of its advisory and administrative boards. English, history, French or German, are the subjects in which candidates must show proficiency for matriculation. Moreover, "every student will be required to show that he can read a French or German newspaper before receiving his degree, and in general this condition must be satisfied before he enters on the professional studies of the second year." The beginning is to be made with a somewhat simplified curriculum, but future years, it is hoped, will find many specialized courses added. Here is the course of study:

FIRST YEAR

	Hours a week
Introductory course in English	3
Newspaper French or German	3
Natural science (general course)	3
Epochs of history	3
American politics and government	3
Introduction to philosophy, or a language, or a science	3
Total	18

SECOND YEAR

Journalism A (a practise course in writing)	3
Economics (introductory course)	3
General survey of English literature	3
General survey of American literature	2
Laboratory course in modern European history (based upon current European newspapers)	4
American history (general survey)	3
Total	18

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THIRD YEAR

Journalism B (continuation of Journalism A)	3
Newspaper technic (news-gathering and preparation of copy)	3
Modern European literature	3
Statistics, government reports, etc., first half year; social and industrial history, second half year	3
American political parties and platforms	3
Special lectures	1
Total	16

FOURTH YEAR

History of journalism	3
Newspaper technic and laboratory work	7
Elements of law (with special reference to the law of libel)	3
Labor and trust problems	3
Total	16

The courses to be added in the future will embrace municipal government, finance and banking, music, fine arts, literature, magazine work; religious, technical, and scientific journalism, and similar subjects. The degree of bachelor of letters will be given to graduates of this school; combinations may also be made with degrees of the university courses as the prospectus indicates:

"Students who have time are strongly recommended to take the combined A.B. (or B.S.) and B.Lit. Such students will receive the degree of A.B. (or B.S.) after completing four years' academic work (two in the college and two in the school of journalism), and the degree of B.Lit. after five years of work (two in the college and three in the school of journalism).

"Students who have already taken a bachelor's degree at Columbia or another university and have passed with credit through courses which will fit them for the final year's work will be allowed to take the B.Lit. in one year, on the completion of such studies as may be necessary in the opinion of the director, subject to the approval of the administrative board. . . .

"The regular fees for candidates for a degree, it is announced, will be reckoned on the same basis as in Columbia College, and will amount to about $180 a year; students taking partial work will pay $7.50 per weekly hour of instruction for each half-year. It seems that the number of students admitted during the first year will have to be limited, because the school will be required to seek accommodations in various university buildings pending the erection of its own plant. Consequently, in admitting students during the first year, special consideration will be given to men who have had practical experience before entering the school, and students, it is announced, will be urged to take advantage of the opportunities afforded for practical work by college and other newspapers."

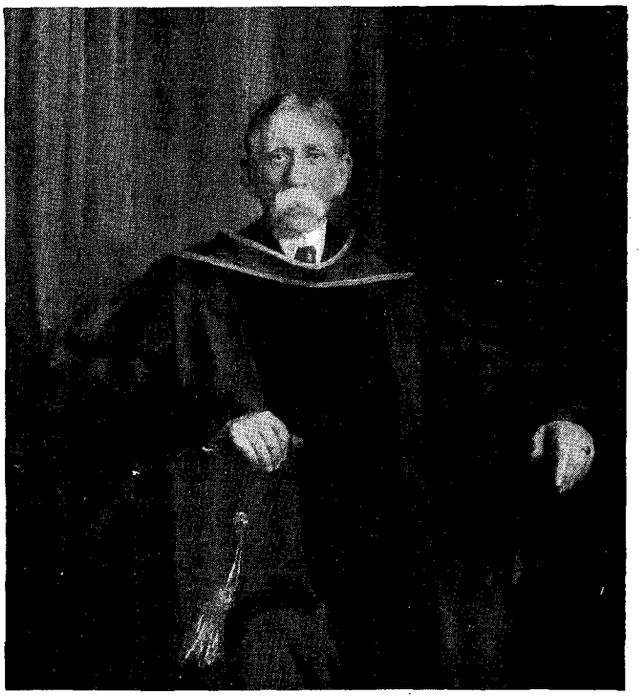
Instruction will begin at the school on September 25 with Talcott Williams as its director and a competent corps of instructors. Outside those engaged in the active work of teaching, the school has an administrative and an advisory board. Thus:

"On the administrative board are Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university; Talcott Williams, L.H.D. (Amherst, Western Reserve), LL.D. (Pennsylvania, Hobart), Lit.D. (Rochester), director and professor of journalism; John W. Cunliffe, Lit.D., professor of English and associate director; Frederick P. Keppel, Lit.D., dean of Columbia College; William P. Trent, LL.D., D.C.L., professor of English literature; Henry R. Seager, Ph.D., professor of political economy; James T. Shotwell, Ph.D., professor of history; Ashley H. Thorndike, Ph.D., L.H.D., professor of English, and Charles A. Beard, Ph.D., associate professor of politics.

"The advisory board consists of Samuel Bowles, Springfield *Republican;* Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; John L. Heaton, New York *World;* George S. Johns, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* Victor F. Lawson, Chicago *Daily News;* St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn *Eagle;* Charles R. Miller, New York *Times;* E. P. Mitchell, *The Sun*, New York; Ralph Pulitzer, New York *World;* Whitelaw Reid (chairman), No. 451 Madison Avenue, New York; Melville E. Stone, Associated Press, New York; Charles H. Taylor Boston *Globe*, and S. C. Wells, Philadelphia *Press*."

Newspapers in general will likely have much to say about the utility of the curriculum proposed. It is to be expected that some will look with derision upon a "school" that attempts to tell how their trick is done. One does not naturally look to the New York *Evening Post* for flippancy, but it seems to crop out in its warning against "omissions that will seem ominous to the faithful newspaper-reader":

"There is no course, for instance, in the Science and Art of the Interview, or in the News Value of the Doings of the Very Best People, or even in Headline Construction. These matters



TALCOTT WILLIAMS,

The head of the new school of journalism founded by the late Joseph Pulitzer as an adjunct of Columbia University.

doubtless receive some attention in the course labeled, comprehensively, Newspaper Technic and Laboratory Work, but their inclusion under such a general title can hardly help obscuring their importance. One's fear of neglect in this direction is strengthened by the statement that it is intended ultimately to provide for other advanced and specialized courses in municipal government, finance and banking, music, fine arts, literature, magazine work, religious, technical, and scientific journalism, and similar subjects. We would not depreciate the part that a knowledge of such things as these may appropriately play in the conduct of a well-ordered newspaper. We merely raise the question whether they are to be treated as of greater interest than the sort of news that the public really relishes. Natural Science and Epochs of History should not be completely left out of the curriculum, but is not the vital need an intimate acquaintance with Who's Who in the Tenderloin? It would be a pity for this new school to start with a mistaken idea of what journalism actually is."

The Tribune sees that the course in the new school will have one advantage educationally over courses in most technical schools:

"The man who comes out of it with honor will be in every sense of the word broadly educated. Even if he does not follow the profession for which he is trained he will be a well-educated man. And perhaps this breadth will be attained without the loss of that intensity of purpose and application which is the especial and almost exclusive possession of the technical school. In schools of engineering, law, medicine, and the like the pupil has a definite end in view and perceives the adaptation, for the most part, of the studies which he pursues to that end. This gives to his work a quality of earnestness, the lack of which in that of the arts-course student is constantly deplored by educators. In the school of journalism the student will have the stimulus of a definite aim and a sense of the utility of his work. Even cultural studies may thus take on a new dignity in the mind of the undergraduate when he is enabled to see their more or less intimate bearing upon his future work."

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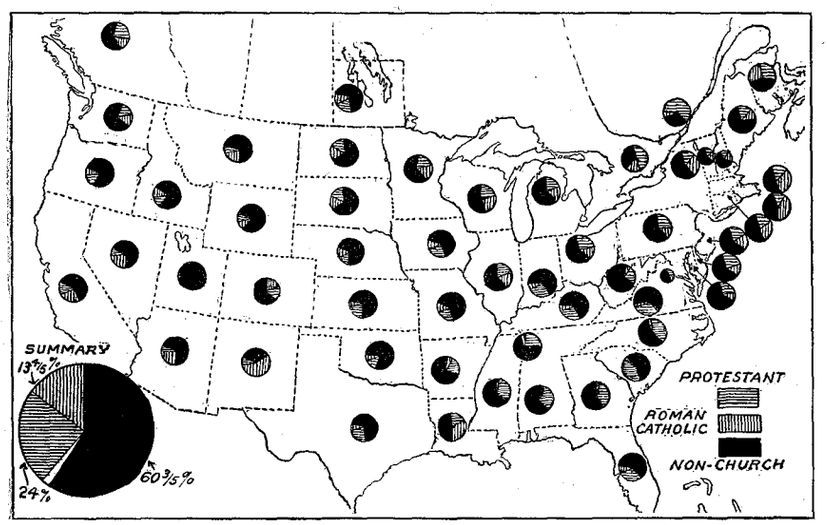
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

NET RESULTS FOR MEN AND RELIGION

THE INITIAL PERIOD of the work of the Men and Religion Forward Movement is now closing with its series of New York meetings. In time, energy, and money the work of the past months has cost heavily. The question whether it has paid may not find a definite answer, says *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). It has not "swept like a flame" through the country, but it has "deeply interested a considerable number of men." In many places "it has made more than a transient impression upon the public mind"; but "neither before, during, nor after the meetings has the main thought of the masculine portion of a community been directed to the things of religion. The frequenters of social clubs, of hotel corridors, of smoking-rooms on Pullman cars, and of other places to which men resort are not overhearing to-day a noticeable increase in the amount of conversation on religion compared with a year ago. Men in New England, and women too, are talking about labor conditions in the cotton-making cities; in New York, about the new play called 'The Terrible Meek,' and throughout the country about the presidential campaign." But after all deductions that candor compels are made, so this journal thinks, the movement as a whole stands out justified. It has accomplished these things:



RELIGIOUS COMPLEXION OF THE UNITED STATES.

This chart showing the geographical distribution of sects was one of the graphic presentations of facts used by the Men and Religion Movement during their campaign now closing.

"First, it has charted afresh the work of the Church of Christ in America. Through its surveys, its massing of facts pertaining to the need and the opportunity, its outlining of definite programs, it has given a multitude of churches new objectives and invaluable help toward their realization. Hundreds of these churches know to-day better than they did last September how to go after, retain, and help the boys; how to make Bible study interesting and profitable; how to go with the message of Christ into the shops and factories; how to promote civic reforms; how to apply the spur to those within its own fold who have never kept step with the missionary army.

"The movement has put many men at work. Every week since last September we have published in our Men and Religion department the good news of definite undertakings. Here a special work for boys has been inaugurated; there, plans have been made to erect a building as a social center in a needy district; elsewhere, an employment bureau in behalf of men out of work has been instituted. In large and small cities, in suburban and country districts, work is going on, which but for this movement might never have been started. Best of all, in almost every center visited, human discoveries have been made. Talents buried in the brains and hearts of business and professional men have been unearthed and put to use.

"The best contribution which the movement has made to the Christian life of our time has been its emphasis on social justice. Never before with such premeditation and in such convincing fashion have the facts pertaining to this disordered world been brought before our churches. The platform addresses most enthusiastically received related to this theme. The institutes most fully attended discust it. The one man whose life-story and burning message never failed to thrill great audiences was Raymond Robins, the social expert.

"Some, at least, of our churches realize to-day, if they did not six months ago, that no higher duty confronts them than that of knowing their own city or town; the number and location of the people who are underfed and underpaid; the putrefying sores on the body politic; the great areas of human life yet to be impregnated with American and Christian ideals. They are learning that they must be doing something in order that the world's burdens may be eased and its wrongs righted.

"Vast and difficult as is the work yet to be done, the Men and Religion movement has already paid. It has sounded forth from sea to sea the message that religion is for men and men are for religion. It has claimed and it is drafting the masculine strength of the nation for great tasks, upon whose thorough and speedy accomplishment depends the very life of the Republic."

RAILROADS IN THE SALOON BUSINESS

A STIRRING APPEAL to Christian railroad presidents and directors to stop the increasing traffic in liquors on dining-cars is made by Mr. Andrew Stevenson in the New York *Observer* (April 11). The writer, a prominent railroad official and active Presbyterian layman, objects to a state of affairs which compels him, in order to dine, to "enter the bar-rooms conducted by the transportation companies of this country, for such have our dining-cars in most instances become." The "tobacco fiends" are also roundly denounced, and Mr. Stevenson, after "careful observations covering a period of twenty years," is convinced "that the railroads have allowed the habits and selfishness of the few to govern the health, the enjoyment, and the comfort of the great majority of their patrons." And the surprizing thing of it all to him is "that the railroads whose boards of directors and high officials are most prominent in Christian work, and the most careful of their own individual conduct, are sometimes the greatest offenders." He goes on to back his assertions with a few facts:

"The other day it was stated that the majority of the shareholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were widows and children. Whether or not that is true, one thing is certain, no road in the country makes its dining-car patrons quite so conscious of the fact that they are in a bar-room as does the New Haven road. No Christian man would take his children—no, not even his wife—into the dining-car on the Merchants' Limited out of Boston or New York at 5 o'clock in the evening. Why they call the man in charge the conductor instead of the bartender is difficult to understand. By actual observation 72 per cent. of his time was taken on one evening recently in opening bottles and serving liquor to 12 per cent. of the passengers in the dining-car. Seventy-eight per cent. took nothing. I wonder how the Christian directors of this road feel when they see the reports of their bar-rooms each month?

"On the Wabash road, a few weeks ago, the writer boarded the noon train out of Decatur, Ill., destined for Chicago. There

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is no dining-car on this train. So a buffet parlor-car cares for the needs of the passengers. A small table is set at each chair where the passenger eats. There were fourteen passengers altogether in the car, including three ladies, whom it was easily to be seen were women of the most refined tastes and habits. There were two girls of seventeen or eighteen, evidently returning home from college. The rest were a mixt class. One man and a woman commenced ordering drinks. Within an hour both were under the influence of liquor, and what transpired was a disgrace to American civilization. Yet we all had to be subjected to their coarse, vulgar, suggestive talk. I thought: Supposing one of those girls had been the daughter of the president of the Wabash road, what would she have thought? I know the president of this road well enough to know he wouldn't allow his daughter to go into a bar-room or a questionable resort under any conditions, and yet she would have been subjected to the worst sort of an experience had she been one of those girls on that buffet parlor-car of his."

One of the meanest things about it, to Mr. Stevenson, is to have to sit in a dining-car opposite a passenger who drinks to excess. He has noticed "that most of the controversies in the dining-cars causing humiliation and discomfort to the passengers come from those under the influence of liquor." Most of the railroads have, we are reminded, helped to found Railroad Young Men's Christian Associations for their employees, thus enabling them to "eat, sleep, and get their recreation under auspices other than the saloons, as was formerly the case." Yet the writer has in mind one road, with a Presbyterian president and seventeen railroad associations, which "operates about thirty dining-cars altogether, thus compelling some thirty young men to act as bartenders and some one hundred and fifty waiters to serve the very stuff to others they would be discharged for using, if they were seen drinking it themselves." And this, it appears, is but one of many. This Christian railroad man is "amazed at the silent consent" to this "transition from the dining-car to the bar-room," which "strong, courageous railroad directors and officials give." Proof of this consent he sees in "the fact that the liquor traffic is increasing, and in many cases encouraged." For example, he points out:

"The New Jersey Central takes a page of its time-table to advertise the 'exquisite' bar-room service on their Sandy Hook boats. I am familiar enough with railroad government to know that up to the present time the officials have never failed to agree to discontinue some given thing if they decided they wanted to. They can agree on certain minimum schedules for trains between two points. They agree on rates. They agree on all sorts of things. Why not agree to go out of the saloon business? I have too much respect for some individual Christian railroad presidents to single them out. I wish I could call the roll here and just ask the Presbyterian and Baptist railroad presidents why they don't raise their voices in protest. I asked a man once why I always saw him on the Pennsylvania and never on the New York Central fast trains. He said: 'Well, the Pennsylvania bar-rooms are at least respectable and have some oversight, while I can not say so much for the others.'

"If I were not so confident of the habits and ideals of the majority of the railroad presidents and directors of the country, I would not venture to ask them how they enjoy being in the saloon business. I know enough of them to know they are not proud of it, but still I do not understand why it goes on increasing in its offensiveness and its scope."

Tho they may "seem like the tirade of a prude," Mr. Stevenson declares that his statements are based on personal observation and are meant to call attention to a real and increasing evil.

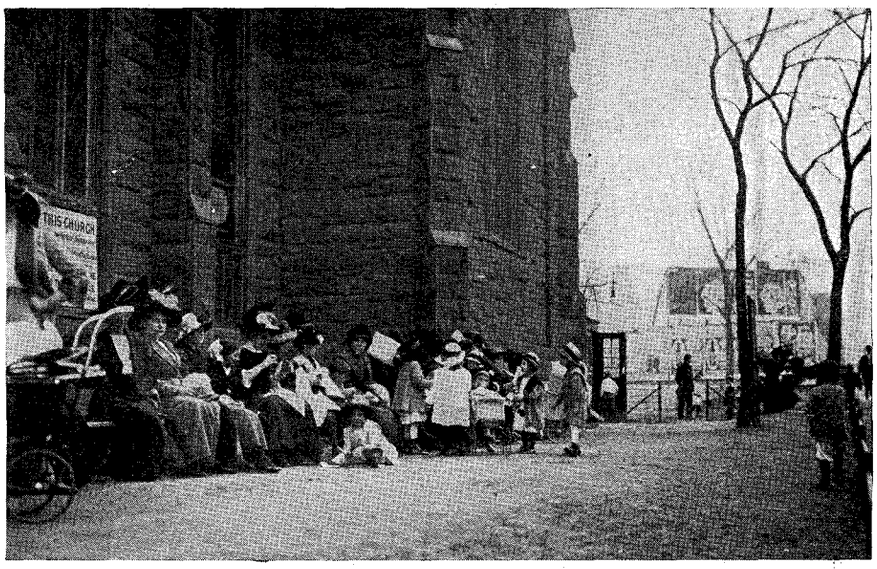
A CHURCH PLAY-GARDEN

CUSTOM AND TRADITION have led us to see something sacrosanct in the churchyard—children are apt to be shooed out if they noisily invade these precincts. But a church in upper Broadway invites them to enter. Dr. Jennie B. Merrill, supervisor of New York kindergartens, tells us, in *The Continent* (Chicago), that in her fifty years of residence in New York she has never before seen such a sign as the following on the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish:

> THIS CHURCH
>
> *Invites the Mothers of the Neighborhood to Use its Little Children's Play-Garden*
>
> THE PUBLIC WELCOMED TO THESE GROUNDS
>
> *Especially Mothers and Children*

Here is her description of the church play-garden:

"It is simply a wide path extending around two sides of the church edifice, bordered with a grass plot and railing. On the third side the space increases considerably. Settees are on the inner side of the path and mothers occupy them while babies sleep in their carriages in the sunshine and the fresh air. An invalid or convalescent may also be seen enjoying the sunshine. Older children roll their dolls back and forth. An active little one tries to scrape or dig here and there. No one stops him and he really does no harm to the path, while he gratifies his native instinct and keeps himself happy, gathering a tiny mound.



THE CHURCH THAT INVITES LITTLE CHILDREN TO PLAY.

The plan is recommended "especially in the suburbs where many churches have a little extra ground."

"Why should it seem, why should it be, such an unusual sight to see the neighborhood folk enjoying the outside of a church?

"Is it not a most natural use? Why not extend such a sensible plan, especially in the suburbs where many churches have a little extra ground?

"The wearisome march of mothers and nurses back and forth in the street should be broken by the opportunity to rest while the children play. There is nothing much more tiresome to a little child than the unbroken walk—I have in mind a child who threw herself down on the sidewalk in sheer fatigue and was punished for her naughtiness!

"Play has its beauties. A walk is too sketchy and continuous for a young child. I urge kindergartners to develop this idea of church-gardens. If the neighborhood is one where mother can not leave home, could not a kindergartner gather the children of a block and pilot them to such quiet play-gardens?

"I do not ask for swings or paraphernalia of any kind. Children can amuse themselves with each other; they are play-material in and of themselves. Kindergartners sometimes fail

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to realize this. Fresh air soothes children's nerves; the outside world holds them in check. Not a naughty child, and only one crying child, did I note in this mothers' retreat during a visit of two hours.

"There are dolls, dolls' carriages, picture-books, and sewing all in evidence. There come now some boys with wagons, and here is a group with tiny little pails and shovels. Here is a box full of paper dolls and two little girls chatting about them. Here is at last one crying child with a fussy mother. Off they go. Ha, here is a four-year-old studying the fence and no one afraid he will fall! It is really a children's paradise. This climb was too ideal.

"'Get down, my little man,' and our grave-climber's venture is over.

"'How many children can be accommodated in this church play-garden?' I hear some one ask. I have counted fifty, but there is room for fifty more."

The settees are filled with adults. "No sexton or janitor is in evidence. There is no bossing."

"Toys do not abound. There is plenty of fresh air and sunshine. I never have seen such a number of sensible, quiet mothers. Scarcely in an hour have I heard any one speak, much less scold a child. Is it a miracle of goodness? Not at all. It is simply the natural result of healthy play in the open air without too much exciting stimulus in the way of apparatus and toys, without unnecessary interference on the part of mothers and nurses, yet with sufficient stimulus to prevent listlessness and to incite to healthful activity.

"Older children require more varied and more active competitive games, but this is a playground mainly for children under five years of age.

"'This church invites the mothers of the neighborhood to use its little children's play-garden.' Which church? Yours and mine?"

CHRISTIAN AND "HEATHEN" JOINING HANDS IN JAPAN

REPORTS FROM JAPAN show that she regards herself in an almost rudderless condition so far as religion and morals are concerned. Under the fear that her material prosperity was plunging her young into irreligion and immorality, a conference was held in February of representatives of the Shinto, Buddhist, and Christian religions, to discover, says *The Independent* (New York), "if the forces of the three religions could be united for the purpose of improving the moral character of the Japanese people." At first it was supposed that the instigator of the meeting, the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs, would ask the native faiths to "occidentalize" themselves and Christianity to become less narrow and adapt itself to the popular sentiments and customs of the land it was seeking to convert. From such policies might result an amalgam that would stand for a state religion. The conference was held on February 25 in Tokyo, but the Home Minister wisely avoided any definite proposals, says Mr. Galen M. Fisher, secretary of the Tokyo Y. M. C. A., in *The Independent*. This writer states the purposes of the meeting as threefold:

"First, to steady and elevate public morality, which has been disintegrated by the inrush of materialistic thought from the West and the breakdown of the older standards and faiths. Included in the uplift of morality was the stimulation of loyalty to the Emperor and the state. No doubt some of the officials supported the plan chiefly because they believed it would buttress what may be called the conservative wing, but I think it is entirely unjust to construe the plan as being a bribe to religionists to support the *status quo* regardless of the acts of the Government. It is doubtless true that one indirect result will be to rally all serious-minded subjects even more devotedly to the support of the state and the Imperial House, but surely no one could find fault with such a result so long as the Government is just and so long as the religions are not fettered in speech, creed, or organization.

"The second motive, not explicitly stated by any official, was to counteract the unfortunate effect of the order of the late Minister of Education a year ago, which instructed the school-teachers to encourage ancestor-worship and faithful visits to public shrines. That order led to breaches of the spirit, if not the letter, of the 'freedom of conscience' clause in the Constitution, and irritated not only Christians, but other liberal-minded men.

"The third purpose was to give Christianity recognition as a reputable and established religion of the Japanese people, thus making public amends, as it were, for the suspicion and unfair treatment of Christianity in the past."

It is a cause for gratitude, says this writer, that Mr. Tokonami and the present Cabinet "were wise enough to avoid any attempt to combine the three religions, or to establish a state religion, or to interfere in any way with the internal affairs of any of the religions." His comment on the result is:

"The greatest gainer from the conference is unquestionably Christianity, both because it has been under the greatest suspicion and disability, and because it has the most vitality to take advantage of the newly opened opportunities. One of the offshoots of the conference arranged by the Government was a banquet arranged by leading educators, which was attended by two hundred prominent religionists, about one-third of whom were Christians. The after-dinner speeches were calculated to promote fraternal feeling between the representatives of the three faiths, while at the same time the Christian speakers made it plain that they did not abate at all their convictions of the finality of Christianity.

"A little later the executive of the Japanese Church Federation adopted three resolutions, the gist of which is as follows: First, we shall exercise ourselves to treat the representatives of the other two religions with courteous consideration, but shall stand firmly upon the substantial and distinctive truths of Christianity, and exert ourselves as never before for moral reform and the national welfare.

"Second, we believe that government, education, and religion must go hand in hand, but we shall strive to show more clearly the respective functions of the three and the fundamental authority and power of religion.

"Third, the spiritual needs of the nation summon us to more aggressive efforts for Christian evangelization.

"The results of the conference and its accompanying meetings will only work themselves out gradually, but in view of the fact that nearly everything in Japan works from above downward, it is probable that the general attitude toward Christianity will be more favorable than for two decades past."

Under the original impression that the religions represented in Japan would be called upon for mutual concessions, *The Christian World* (London) finds that Christianity is ready to comply with the conditions, for "it has shown in its long history a most extraordinary power of assimilation." "Some of its most sacred ceremonies are importations," and "the borrowings indeed were in all directions."

It has this comment to make on the kind of Christianity Japan will accept from the West:

"Lafcadio Hearn, who spent so much of his life in that country, has a discouraging utterance here. Says he: 'As the Oriental thinks naturally to the left when we think to the right, the more you cultivate him the more strongly will he think in the opposite direction to you.' We doubt it; at the utmost the saying is only very partially true. Japan, for instance, has not in many most important matters been thinking in the opposite direction from us. She has not thought so in all the material sciences. There, what has been true to us has been true to her. She thinks in the same way about mathematics and shipbuilding and manufacture. The foundations of her logic are the foundations of our logic.

"And her sense of the ultimate moral values is the same, whatever variation there may be in her applications. She believes passionately in our science; will she not come also to believe in our religion? That the East does not think always in the contrary direction to the West is proved surely by the fact that the West has accepted a faith which came from the East. But the Christianity which is to win in Japan will have to be, through and through, a scientific Christianity.

"Japan will reject a great deal of our old theologies. She has none of the prejudices which have fostered and protected them in our own minds. Here the East, which has accepted the science of the West, will react upon our own faith in insisting upon a scientific basis for all she is going to believe."

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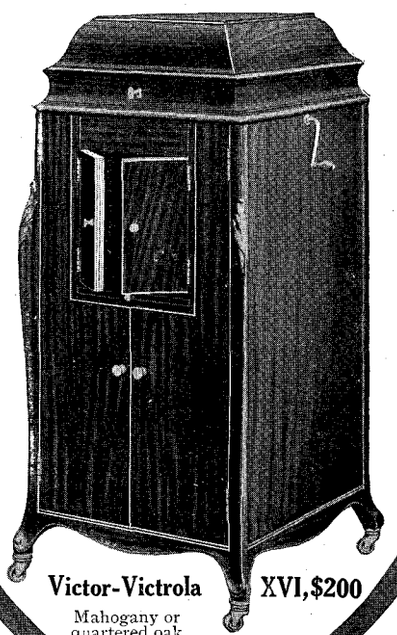
Victor-Victrola

Every home should have a Victor-Victrola



Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or quartered oak

because

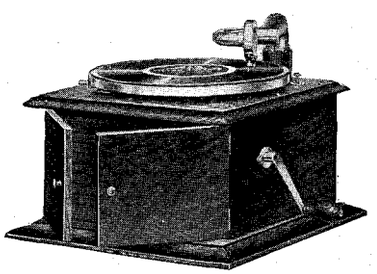
this instrument satisfies the love of music that is born in every one of us; touches the heart strings and develops the emotional part of our nature; freshens the tired mind and lightens the cares and worries of every-day life.

because

the Victor-Victrola brings to you the best music of all the world and gives you a complete understanding of the masterpieces of the great composers such as you can acquire in no other way.

because

the Victor-Victrola places at your command the services of the world's greatest opera stars, who make records exclusively for the Victor, besides a host of famous instrumentalists, celebrated bands and orchestras, and well-known comedians and entertainers.



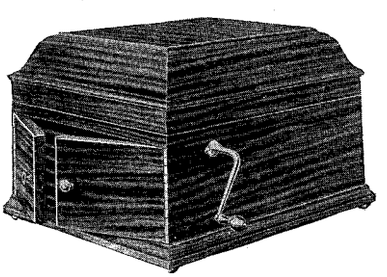
Victor-Victrola IV, $15
Oak

because

the Victor-Victrola is universally recognized as the world's greatest musical instrument, occupies a place of honor in homes of wealth and culture everywhere, and has awakened millions to a proper appreciation of music.

because

with Victor-Victrolas ranging in prices from $15 to $200 and Victors from $10 to $100 no home can afford to be without one of these wonderful instruments.



Victor-Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

because

any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the Victor-Victrola.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Records played with Victor Needles—there is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.

Victor Steel Needles, 6 cents per 100
Victor Fibre Needles, 50 cents per 100 (can be repointed and used eight times)

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month

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No one lubricating oil is best for all cars. This is absolute.

We will make it clear.

But, first, in the light of careless statements on lubrication, we will make plain our right to speak with authority.

UNDER its Gargoyle trade mark the Vacuum Oil Company supplies lubricants to—

The floating armament of the world's leading naval powers.

To leading ocean steamship companies throughout the world.

Outside of the American market, to over seventy foreign automobile manufacturers.

To practically every aeroplane in active use, both private machines and the military aeroplanes of the leading powers.

To leading manufacturing plants at home and in every quarter of the globe.

For over half a century we have made lubricants, not as by-products, nor as temporary profit makers, but as a serious business.

In power-engineering circles, our standing as the authoritative leaders in high-grade lubricants is unquestioned.

TURNING to automobile lubrication:

Carbon deposit, as a factor, is widely misunderstood.

Proper filtration will remove, from lubricating oils, the greater part of the free carbon. But lubricating oils are a hydro-carbon product.

In burning, they must leave some residue.

The amount of carbon deposited in the cylinders depends partly on the carburetion and gasoline combustion, partly on the oil, partly on its fitness for the car.

The majority of cars, in using the oil best suited to them, get the greatest freedom from this annoyance.

But carbon deposit is generally a dangerous guide in choosing the correct lubricating oil for a particular car.

There is only one guide that is sound:

What oil yields the highest horse-power?

You may not care for speed. But, to safeguard your car, you do want its greatest horse-power efficiency.

Wasted horse-power results from restrained action—either from friction or some other injurious deterrent.

As oil saves power, it follows that one oil saves more power than another.

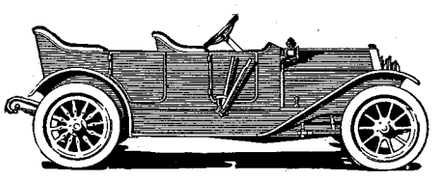
To get the highest horse-power from your car, you must use the lubricating oil best suited to it.

It is of the utmost importance that you use that oil and no other.

No one would think of using the same lubricant for a sewing machine and a battle ship.

The needs of two motor cars often differ quite as widely.

The correct oil for a Fiat, for instance, is absolutely the wrong oil for a Packard.



This list shows the right oil for your car

In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example, "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." The meaning of the marks * † ‡ § is shown at the bottom of the page. For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil A. The recommendations cover both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
Abbott Det..	A‡A‡A‡
A B C (air).	B*B*B*
A B C (wat.)	A†A†A†
Acorn	A A A
AdmsFarwell	B*B*B†B*B*
Alco	§ § § §
Allen King	A†A†
American	A†A‡A‡A‡A‡
Am. Eagle..	A‡A‡A‡
Am. La F...	A A A
Amplex	B*B*B*B*
Ann Arbor..	B*
Apperson	E A‡ § § §
Atlas	A E E E A
Atlas Com...	E E § A
Atterbury (2)	A
Atterbury (4)	A‡A‡A‡
Auburn (2)	A A A E
Auburn (4)..	A‡A‡A A
Austin	A A‡A‡A‡A‡
Autocar (2)	B*A‡A‡A‡A‡
Autocar Com.	A‡A‡A‡A‡
Autocar (4)	A†A†A†A‡A‡
Avery	A†A†A
Babcock	A § §
BabcockCom.	A
Badger	E E
Barker	A
Barre	A‡
Belden	E E
Benz	A A A A
Bergdoll	A‡A‡ §
Berkshire	A† A § §
Best	B*
Beyster Det..	A A
Black Crow..	A‡A‡
Blair	A‡
Boyd	§
Brodesser	A A‡A
Brooks	B
Brush	A A†A†A†A†
Buick (2)	A A A A A
Buick (4)	A‡A‡ § A‡A‡
Burns	B†B B*B*

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
Cadillac (1)	A† B*
Cadillac (4)	A† § § § §
Cameron	B†B†B B*B‡
CameronCom.	B‡
Carhartt	A†A†
Carlson	A‡A‡
Cartercar	A†A A†A†A†
Cart'carCom.	B*A A†A‡A‡
Case	A A‡
Cass	A‡A‡
C. G. V.	A†A†A‡
Chadwick	A A B*A‡A‡
Chalmers	§ § A‡ §
Champion	A‡A
Charron	A A
Chase	B B B B B
Cino	A‡A‡A
Cino Com'l..	A‡A‡
Clark	A A A
Clark Chicago	A A‡A†
Clark Lans'g	A A A
Clem.Bayard	E E A A A
Club Car	A‡
Colburn	A A
Colby	§ §
Cole	§ A‡ §
Coleman	B E
Columbia	A†A†E A A
Columbia Kt.	A
Commer	A A
Commerce	E
Commercial..	§
Continental	A A § §
Corbin (air)	B†B†B†
Corbin (wat.)	A†A†A‡A‡
Corbitt	A†
Correja	A†A†A†A‡
Cortland (air)	B*B*
Cortland (wat.)	A‡
C. P. T.	A A
Couple Gear	A A A A A‡
Crane&Breed	§
Crawford	B*B*A†A†A‡
Crox.-Keeton	A‡A‡ §
Crown	E A A

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
Cunningham.	A A
Curtiss	A
Cutting	A‡A‡A‡
Daimler	A†A†A†A†A
DaimlerK'ght	A A
Dain	A
Darracq	A†A†A†A† §
Dart	A
Davis	§ §
Deal	A §
Decatur	A A‡
De Dion	B*B*B†B*B*
Delahaye	A A A A A
Del.-Belliev.	B*B*B*B*B*
Denniston	A‡A
De Tamble..	A‡A‡A‡
Det. Dearb'n	A†A†
Diamond	A†A A A A
Dispatch	E
D. O. E.	A‡
Dorris	A†A†A†A† §

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
Duryea	D*B*B B A
Dynamic	A†A†
Eclipse	A‡
Economy	A A
Elmore	A A § § §
E. M. F.	§ § §
Empire	A‡A‡A‡
Enger	B B A†A†
Etmyre	A†E
Everitt	A‡A†A†
Ewing	§ § §
F. A. L.	§ §
Falcar	A†A†
Federal	B* E A §
Flat	A†B*A B*A
FirestoneCol.	A‡A‡A‡
Flanders	E E §
Ford	A†E A‡E E
Fort Wayne.	A §
Franklin	B†B†B‡A‡A†
Frank. Com'l	B†B*B*B*A‡

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
FrayerMiller	B†B† § §
Frontenac	A A A‡ § §
Fuller	A A†A†A‡
Fuller Com'l.	A
Gaggenau	A A
Garford	A†A†A†A† §
Garf'dCom'l.	A‡ §
G. J. G.	A‡ §
Gleason	A†A
Glide	A†A A†A‡A‡
Gramm	A‡A‡
Gramm-Logan	A‡A‡
Grabowsky	A B*A §
GreatSmith.	A†A‡A‡A‡
Gt.Western.	B A §
Grout	A A A A‡A‡
Halladay	A†A†A†A† §
HartKraft(2)	A A A
HartKraft(4)	A‡ §
Harrison	§
Hatfield	B* § B‡A

Model of	'08 '09 '10 '11 '12
Havers	A‡A‡
Haynes	A†A A†A†A‡
Henry	A‡A
Herreshoff	A § A‡A‡
Hewitt (2)	A A A‡
Hewitt (4)	A A†A†A†E
Hotchkiss	A†A†A A A†
Hudson	§ A‡A‡
Hupmobile	§ § § §
Ideal	A A A
Imperial	A† § §
Indiana	A
International	B*B*B*B B*
Interstate	A†A†A‡A‡
Isotta	A†A A A A
Itala	A A A A
Jackson (2)	A A A
Jackson (4)	A†A†A‡A‡A‡
Jeffrey	A‡
Jenkins	A A†A†E §
Johnson	A†A†A‡

* *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil A in winter* † *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil E in Winter* ‡ *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter* § *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic*

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The spring-strength of the piston rings must be considered; the fit of the piston ring into its recess; the length of the crank-shaft and connecting-rod bearings; the feed-systems; the length of the vacuum period, while intake and exhaust valves are both closed.

Before anything like correct lubrication can be determined, these, and other important considerations, must be known and studied.

IN planning for a complete range of automobile lubricants, we first analyzed the construction of every domestic car and practically every foreign make.

Altogether we found that they required five distinct grades of lubricating oil. We then produced the oils.

So far as it was practicable, we filtered out the free carbon.

We verified the fitness of these oils by frictional horse-power tests on many cars they were intended for.

All the oils were put through practical demonstrations on their respective cars.

The test results called for some changes, which we made.

Our ultimate findings are shown in the list at the bottom of this page. You will see scheduled there the correct oil for your car.

Some cars change type from season to season. The list gives the oil required for each season's type.

In selecting from this list you may rely on three things:

First: In quality, the oils establish a world-standard.

Second: The grade indicated for each make and each season was arrived at, not by guess, but by careful study. It was later verified by thorough demonstrations.

Third: ***We recommend for your use the oil scheduled opposite your car.***

In engineering circles that would carry more weight than anything we have said above.

Old, badly-worn cars sometimes need a heavier oil than the same cars require when new. If your car is in that state, we shall be glad to recommend the oil for it. In writing, give the make of the car, the date of the model, the approximate mileage to date, and, so far as you can, its general condition.

The quality of Gargoyle Mobiloil necessitates a price that is somewhat higher than that of the usual automobile lubricating oils.

However, their use should result in an actual saving. Properly used, they will go farther than less correct oils.

Gargoyle Mobiloils are supplied to owners through garages, auto-supply-stores, and others who handle lubricants.

If the retailer who generally supplies you carries no stock at present, you should have no difficulty in securing through him the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil you require.

The various grades go by the following names:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "D."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic."

They are put up in barrels, half barrels, in 5 and 1 gallon cans. All are marked with our Gargoyle trademark.

Mobiloil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, U.S.A.

FOREIGN MARKETERS

Vacuum Oil Company BOMBAY	Vacuum Oil Company, R. T. BUDAPEST	Vacuum Oil Company BUENOS AIRES	Vacuum Oil Company CAIRO	Vacuum Oil Co. of South Africa, Ltd. CAPE TOWN
Vacuum Oil Company COPENHAGEN	Vacuum Oil Company, S.A.I. GENOA	Deutsche Vacuum Oil Company HAMBURG	Vacuum Oil Company HELSINGFORS	Vacuum Oil Company HONG KONG
Vacuum Oil Company KOBE	Vacuum Oil Company LISBON	Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd. LONDON	Vacuum Oil Company Prop., Ltd. MELBOURNE	
Russian Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd. MOSCOW	Vacuum Oil Company, S.A.F. PARIS	Vacuum Oil Company SHANGHAI	Vacuum Oil Company, A.B. STOCKHOLM	

DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

Model of	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12
JohnsonCom.			§	A‡	
Jonz	E	B‡	A‡	A‡	
Kato			A‡	A†	
Kearns	A	B*	B*	A	
Kearns Com'l			A‡	A	
Kelly			§	§	
Kenmore			B*	B*A	
King			A	A‡	
Kissel-Kar	A‡	A†	A†	A‡	A‡
Kis.-KarCom.			§	§	
Kline Kar			§	§	§
Knox	B†	B*	E*	B*	B*
Koehler			A‡	§	
Koehler Com.					B*
Krit			A	A	A
Lambert	A†	A	A‡	A‡	A‡
LambertCom.	A		A†	A†	
Lancia	B*	B*	B*	B‡	B‡
Lauth Juerg's			A†	A	A
Leader			A‡	A‡	
Lexington			A	A‡	A‡
Lincoln		B	B	§	
Lion			E	E	A‡
Little Four					A‡
Locomobile	A†	§	§	§	§
Lorraine					A†
Lozier		A	A	§	§
Luverne		A	A	A†	A†
McFarland			A†	§	A‡
McIntyre(air)	B†		B*	A‡	
McIntyre(wat.)			A‡	A‡	
Mack		A	A†	A†	A‡E
Mais				§	§
Marathon		A‡	B	A	A‡
Marion		A	A†	A†	A‡
Marmon	B†	§	A‡	A‡	§
Mason		A	A	A	A
Martin (2)			A	A	
Martin (4)				§	A
Marquette					A†
(For '08, '09, '10 & '11, see Welch & Welch Det.)					
Matheson	A†	§	§	A	A‡
Maxwell (2)	E	E	E	E	E
Maxwell (4)		E	E	§	§
Meiselbach	B*	B*	B*		
Mercedes	A†	A†	A†	A†	A†
Merc. Kght.				A	A
Mercer			A‡	A‡	A‡
Mercury				B	B*
Meteor		A	A†	A†	
Metz		B‡	B‡	B‡	A‡
Michigan			§	A‡	A‡
Middleby		B	B	A†	
Midland		A†	A†	§	§
Minerva Kgt.			A	A	
Mitchell	A†	A	§	A‡	A‡
Moeller				E	A
Moline	A	§	A†	A‡	A‡
Monarch	B*	A†	A†		
Monitor			A†	A	A
Moon	A†	A†	A†	§	§
Morgan	A	A	A	A	A
Mors	A†	A	A‡	A‡	
Morse			A†	A‡	A†
Napier	A	A	A	A	A
Natco				A†	
National	A†	A‡	A	A	
Norwalk			A	A	
Oakland	A†	A†	A‡	A‡	
Ohio		A‡	A†	A†	
Oldsmobile	A†	A†	A†	A‡	A†
Oliver			A	A	
Opel			A	A	
Otto		A‡	A†	§	
Overland	A†	A†	A†	§	§
Packard	E	§	§	§	§
Paige Detroit		E	A‡	A†	
Palmer Sing'r	A	A†	A	A	
Panhard	A†	A†	A†	A†	A‡
PanhardKgt.			A	A	
Parry			A†	A†	A†
Paterson		A‡	A‡	A†	§
Peerless	§	§	§	§	§
Penn			§	§	
Pennsylvania	A†	A†	A†	A	
Petrel		A†	A†	A†	A†
Pickard		A†	A†	B*	A
Pierce Arrow	A†	A‡	§	A‡	A‡
PierceACom.			§	§	
Pilot			A†	A†	
PittsburghSix	E	E	E		
Plymouth	A†	A†	A†	A†	A
Pope Hartf'd	A†	A†	§	§	§
PrattElkhart		A†	§	§	
Premier	A†	A‡	A‡	A‡	A‡
Progress				A‡	
Pullman	A†	A†	A†	§	§
Rambler	A†	A	A	A‡	§
Randolph		A	A	A	A
Ranier	A†	A	A‡	A‡	
Rapid	A	A	A	A‡	§
Rassell			A	A†	
R. C. H.					§
Regal	A†	A†	A†	A†	
Reliance	A.	A	A†	§	A‡
Remington				A‡	
Renault	A†	A‡	A‡	A‡	A‡
Reo	A	A	A	A‡	A‡
Republic			§	§	
Rider Lewis	A	A	A†	A†	
Roader			§	§	
Rogers			B*	B*	
Rolls Royce	A†	A	A	A	A
Roy. Tourist	A†	A†	§	§	§
Sampson (2)			A	A	
Sampson (4)	A‡	A‡	A‡	A‡	
Sandusky			A†		
Saurer	A†	A‡	A‡	A‡	
Sayers Scov.	B†	B‡	B‡	A‡	A‡
Schacht (2)	A	A	A		
Schacht (4)			A	§	
Schleicher		E	§	§	§
Sears			B*	E*	
Seitz			A‡	A	
Selden	A†	A†	A†	A†	§
S. G. V.			B‡	B‡	
Simplex	A†	§	§	§	§
Simplicity	A		A‡	A	
Smith		A†	A†	A†	
Spaulding				A‡	
Speedwell		A‡	§	A‡	A‡
Spoerers			A‡	A†	A†
Stafford			A†		
Standard Six	A		A	E	
StanleySt'm.	D	D	D	D	D
Staver	E	A	A	A	A
Stearns	A†	A	§	A‡	A‡
StearnsKght.				A	
Stegeman			A‡	A	
Sterling		§	§	§	
Sternberg	A†	A†	A†	A	§
Stev.Duryea	A†	§	§	§	§
Stoddard	E	§	A‡		
Stod.Dayton.	E	§	A	A	
Stod.Day.Kt.				A	
Studebaker	A†	A‡	E	A‡	
Stutz				§	
Stuyvesant			A‡	§	
Suburban			A‡	A†	
Sultan	A†	A†	A†	A†	
Thomas	A‡	E	E	E	A†
Transit				A†	
Union				A†	
UnitedStates.			A	A	
Universal				§	
Utility			A‡	A‡	
Van Dyke			A	A	A
Veerac			B	B	
Velie	A†	A†	A‡	A‡	
Victor	A	A	A‡	A‡	
Walter	A†	A†	A†	§	§
Ward				A	
Warren Det.		§	A	A	
Welch	A†	A†	A†		
Welch Det.			A†		
Westcott		A‡	A‡	A‡	
W. F. S.			A†	§	§
White			§	§	§
White SteamD	D	D	D	D	D
Whiting		A†	A†		
Wilcox		A†	A‡	E	
Willett			E		
Winton	A‡	E	§	§	§
Zimmerman.	B*	B*	B*	A	
Zust	A	A	A	A	

* *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil A in winter* † *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil E in winter* ‡ *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic in winter* § *Use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic*

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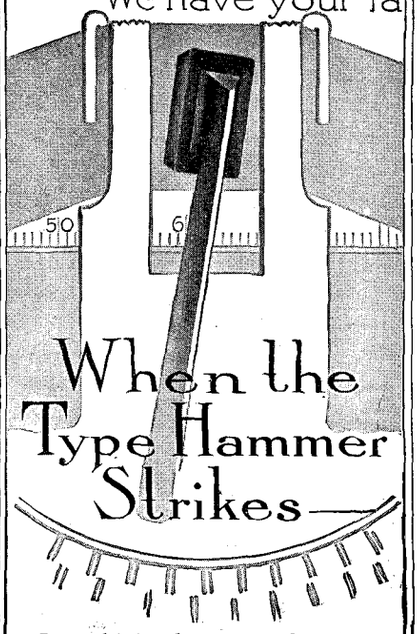

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THE SEA'S TOLL OF PROMINENT MEN

HAD all of the hundreds who were lost when the great *Titanic* went down on April 14 been no better known than so many privates in a standing army, the accident would have been still the most deplorable in marine history; as it is, its toll of men conspicuous in business and the professions in this country, in Canada, and in England, makes the worst more awful still. It cost this country alone a dozen or more widely known men, among the most prominent of whom were John Jacob Astor, capitalist; Isidor Straus, New York merchant and philanthropist; and Francis D. Millet, artist and writer. The most noted of the English victims of the accident was William T. Stead, a journalist of world-wide reputation, while the greatest loss to Canada was the death of Charles M. Hays, who was considered the Dominion's highest ranking railway genius.

COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR

The New York *World* gives this brief biographical sketch of Colonel Astor:

Col. John Jacob Astor, the American head of the Astor family, was born on the old Astor estate at Ferncliff, Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, July 13, 1864. He was son of William Astor and a great-grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, founder of the house. His early school days were spent at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H. From there he went to Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1888.

Two years after his graduation came the announcement of his engagement to Miss Ava L. Willing, a noted belle of Philadelphia. They were married in 1891. Two children were born to them, William Vincent Astor, now twenty-one years old, and Alice, ten. It was soon after this union that Colonel Astor began building large hotels. The first of these was the Waldorf, later to be joined with the Astoria. Then came the St. Regis, Knickerbocker, and Astor. The old Astor House was also owned by him. . . . . .

His title to colonel was gained through his appointment to the staff of Governor Morton. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was among the first to offer his services to the War Department. He volunteered to raise and equip a battery of field-guns, and only asked that he be permitted to accompany it in some subordinate capacity.

His offer was accepted and he was made a military inspector with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He accompanied General Shafter's expedition to Cuba and was in the boat that carried the General ashore. The battery, organized and equipped at a cost of more than $100,000, was landed soon afterward, and Colonel Astor accompanied it throughout the campaign. During the assault on the Spanish lines at Santiago the Astor battery was hotly engaged and the Colonel was dismounted by a shell which killed the horse he was riding.

At the close of the war he was warmly commended by General Shafter for "faithful and meritorious service," and it was urged by the General he be rewarded with the brevet rank of colonel. . . . . .

In September of last year, Colonel Astor married Miss Madeleine Talmage Force, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Force. Colonel Astor's fine new yacht, the *Noma*, was then in commission, and in this vessel the two went on a bridal trip which was extended to Egypt. They returned to London in time to take passage by the *Titanic*. Colonel Astor's city home was at No. 840 Fifth Avenue. His country estate was at Ferncliff.

Among the corporations and banks with which Colonel Astor was connected were the Astor Trust Company, Illinois Central Railroad, Mercantile Trust Company, Morton Trust Company, National Park Bank, Niagara Falls Power Company, Plaza Bank, Western Union Telegraph Company, Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He was connected with nearly every club of prominence in the city, altho he frequented but a few of them. Among the clubs are the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Brook, Tuxedo, Automobile of America, Riding, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, Army and Navy, and Turf and Field.

It is apparent, says the New York *Tribune*, that the sinking of the *Titanic* will cause the passing of vast fortunes from the hands that were to the successors who are. It adds:

Chief among these is the Astor fortune, variously estimated at from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000. William Vincent Astor, the twenty-one-year-old son of Col. John Jacob Astor by his former wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, will, if the reports that Colonel Astor is among the lost prove true, be the chief heir of this vast estate.

In these days of trust-fund executors who handle and keep intact fortunes for beneficiaries it is considered unlikely that Colonel Astor will have turned over to his son the full control of the Astor millions. Speculation in the financial district yesterday was that the Astor money would go into a trust fund to be administered for the benefit of Vincent Astor and his sister, Ava Muriel, who was taken in charge by her mother when the first Mrs. Astor moved to London, following the quietly sensational divorce.

It is supposed by men who have followed the moves of the Astors that the first Mrs. Astor was abundantly taken care of both by prenuptial agreements and by the settlement which was made in her benefit at the time the divorce was granted. Their daughter, it is said, will, however, inherit enough of the vast estate to make her one of the richest of American heiresses.

ISIDOR STRAUS

Besides being one of America's most successful merchants, Isidor Straus took an active interest in politics and in sociological movements. *The Tribune* has this to say of his long and eventful life:

(*Continued on page* 894)

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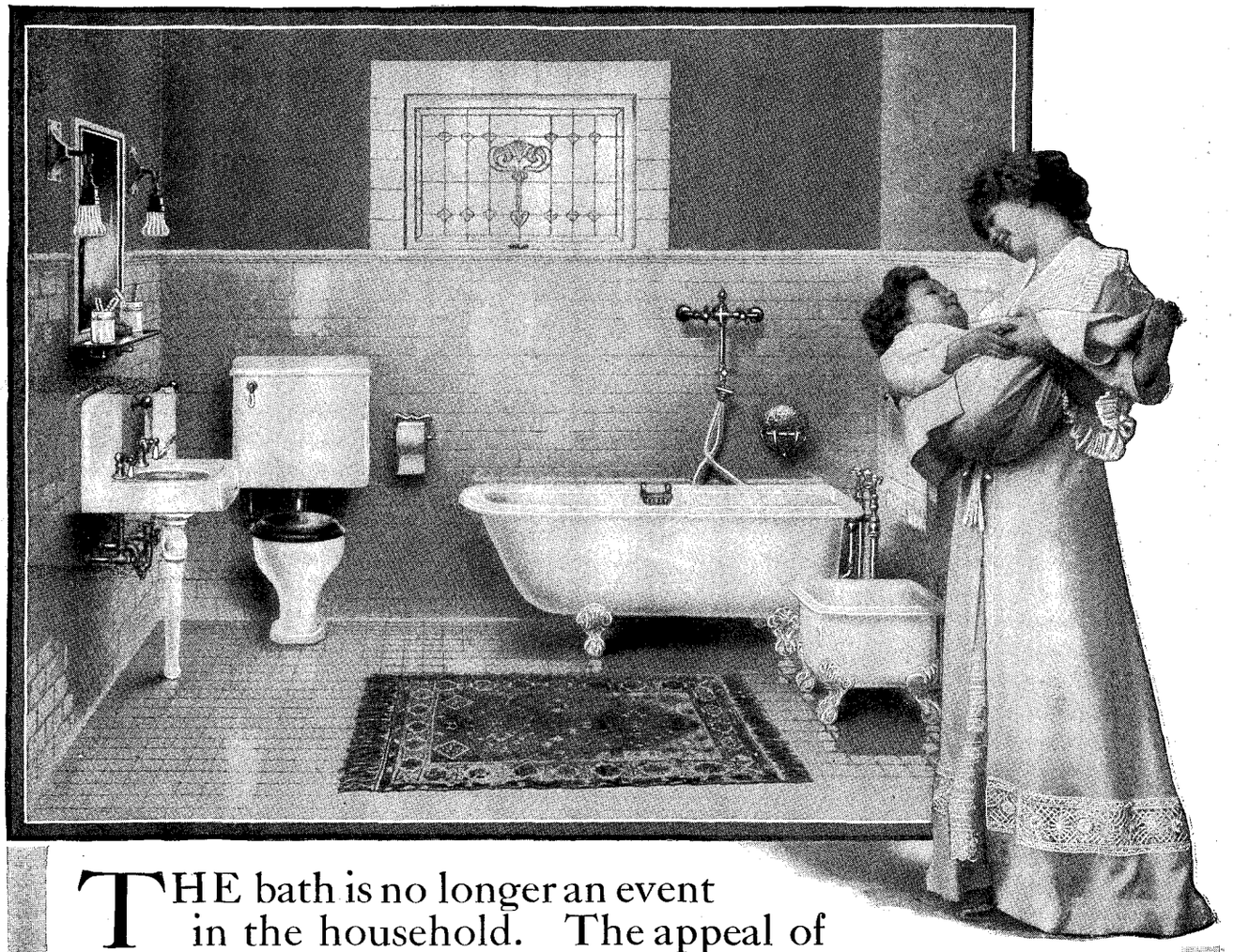

THE bath is no longer an event in the household. The appeal of "Standard" Fixtures has supplanted "sense of duty" by a "desire for cleanliness." Children love bathing amidst the surroundings which "Standard" Fixtures form. Their refining influence is as valuable to the home as their practical utility, their beauty and their defiance of age and use.

Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the Home and for School, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with the exception of one brand of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures, with care, will last a lifetime. And no fixture is genuine *unless it bears the guarantee label.* In order to avoid the substitution of inferior fixtures, specify "Standard" goods in writing (not verbally) and make sure that you get them.

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Philadelphia . . . . . 1128 Walnut Street	Montreal, Can. . . . . 215 Coristine Bldg.	San Francisco . . . Metropolis Bank Bldg.
Toronto Can. . . . . 59 Richmond St., E.	Boston . . . . . John Hancock Bldg.	Washington, D.C. . . Southern Building
Pittsburgh . . . . . 106 Sixth Street	Louisville . . . . 319-23 West Main Street	Toledo, Ohio . . . . . 311-321 Erie Street
St. Louis . . . . . 100 N. Fourth Street	Cleveland . . . . 648 Huron Road, S. E.	Fort Worth, Texas . . Front and Jones Sts.
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"Throw-on" overcoats ready for town or country service—in the Wetzel Sporting Department.

THE SEA'S TOLL OF PROMINENT MEN

(*Continued from page* 892)

Isidor Straus, the eldest son of Lazarus Straus, was born in Rhenish Bavaria on February 6, 1845. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in a company of Confederate volunteers and was chosen a lieutenant, but the Confederate Government refused to accept him on account of his age. His first employment was a clerkship in a paper-mill in Columbus, but he soon afterward entered his father's store as a clerk. Two years later he went to Europe as secretary for John E. Ward, of Savannah, whom the Confederacy had dispatched abroad to purchase supplies for the army. In 1864 Mr. Straus for a while was a clerk in the office of a ship-owner in Liverpool. In 1865 he joined his father in New York City to engage in the crockery business of L. Straus & Son.

In 1874 this firm enlarged its operations by taking charge of a glassware and china department which R. H. Macy & Co. had opened in their 14th Street store. This venture met with success, and resulted in 1888 in Mr. Straus and his brother Nathan becoming members of R. H. Macy & Co., of New York, with Charles B. Webster as the senior partner. Under the new management the various departments of the 14th Street store were multiplied. . . . . .

For his active part in the campaign of 1892, in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, he was prominently named for the place of Postmaster-General, a place, however, for which he had no aspirations. He was led finally, in 1893, owing to the fight on the Wilson Tariff Bill which was then at its hottest, being an ardent tariff-reformer, to accept a nomination at the special election in January, 1894, for member of Congress from the 15th District of New York, and, after a hotly contested campaign, was elected. . . . . .

Mr. Straus was one of New York's leading philanthropists. The Educational Alliance, known as the "People's Palace," of the congested East Side tenement-house district, of which he was president, is a monument to his tireless interest in the field of sociological reform. He was a director in several charitable organizations, regardless of creed.

FRANCIS D. MILLET

While Millet did not rank at the very top in journalism or in art, he was early in his career a successful newspaper man, and later a distinguished mural painter. The principal incidents of his life are furnished us by the New York *Evening Post:*

Francis D. Millet, artist and writer, was born at Mattapoisett, Mass., in 1846. He enlisted as a drummer boy toward the end of the Civil War, and was promoted to the post of assistant in the Surgeons' Corps, which he held for a year. When the war was over, he entered Harvard. After graduation, he joined the staff of the Boston *Advertiser*. Later he was city editor of the Boston *Courier*, and a member of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* staff.

In 1871 he took up the study of art at the Royal Academy in Antwerp, where he

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won a much-coveted prize in his first year. His success obtained for him the position of secretary to Charles Francis Adams when the latter was appointed commissioner to the Vienna Exposition of 1873. Millet managed to keep up his art studies, do his duties as secretary, and report the exposition for two New York newspapers.

He returned to America in 1876, reported the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia for the Boston *Advertiser*, and assisted John La Farge in decorating Trinity Church, in Boston.

In 1877 he became correspondent for the New York *Herald* in the Russo-Turkish War, and his work attracted the attention of the editors of the London *Daily Mail*, who appointed him their correspondent to succeed Archibald Forbes. Millet served with the Russian General, Swobeleff, drew graphic sketches, and emerged from the war with no less than six decorations for bravery under fire.

After that he went to Paris and devoted himself to serious art-study. He was chosen a member of the Fine Arts Jury of the Paris Exposition in 1878. Returning to Boston, he married and settled down for a while, but in 1881 he was again on the move, making sketches for the Harpers in Europe. Soon after he settled down in Worcester, England, and made his home there.

Millet was well known in many lands. Once when he was traveling with a friend in a remote corner of Japan, his companion said: "Millet, at last we're in a place where nobody knows you." Almost at that moment a waiter came up and addrest Millet by name. It turned out that he had accompanied the Japanese delegation sent to the Chicago Exposition.

Among the institutions possessing canvases by Millet are the Metropolitan Museum of Art here, the Detroit Museum, the Union League Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburg, and the National Gallery of New Zealand. Of late he had been engaged in making mural decorations for a number of public buildings, including the State Capitol at St. Paul, Minn., the Court House at Newark, the Customs House at Baltimore, and the Federal Building at Cleveland.

WILLIAM T. STEAD

We Americans know Mr. Stead best as a contributor to some of our leading magazines and as London correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, but that is only a small part of his work as a publicist. His career is summed up by the New York *Sun:*

William Thomas Stead, editor of *The Review of Reviews*, author of many books on economic and social topics, champion of world-peace, and reformer, was the most talked-of journalist in England. He naturalized the American "interview," introduced illustrations, established "extras," altogether earning for himself from Matthew Arnold the title of "the inventor of the new journalism in England."

Born sixty-three years ago in Embleton, the son of a Congregational minister, he began life as a clerk; but when he was still a lad he became a journalist. He was editor of *The Northern Echo* when barely sixteen, and later, under John Morley,

Charles D. Sigsbee

Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, writes:

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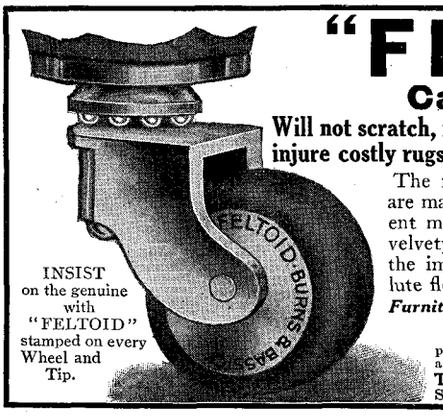

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became subeditor of *The Pall Mall Gazette.* He succeeded Mr. Morley as editor of that publication and started a crusade of sensationalism. He was imprisoned in 1885 for the publication of a book entitled "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon," an exposé of certain monstrous crimes against children and young women, for which the law then provided neither prohibition nor penalty. It resulted in the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885—a law which successive Ministries had been unable to get enacted.

He left *The Pall Mall Gazette* in 1891 to found *The Review of Reviews,* to which he gave his time almost exclusively thereafter. The American *Review of Reviews* was founded one year later and the Australian *Review of Reviews* in 1894. He began the "Masterpiece Library of Penny Poets, Novels, and Prose Classics" in 1895. Shortly after this he started on a peace crusade, and after visiting the Czar in 1898 he founded and edited the weekly paper, *War Against War.* At the Hague Conference he strongly opposed the war in the Transvaal.

He came to America in 1907 as the guest of Andrew Carnegie to be present at the founding of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg and to further the cause of world-peace in America. A great sensation was created by his book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," written as the result of his visit to the World's Fair in Chicago. He preached in the pulpit of many of the churches in New York, and at a conference of the Methodist Church on April 8, 1907, he declared that the Methodist amens were of no use toward bringing about universal peace. "Nobody gives a damn for your amens unless you do something," he told the Methodists.

He also took up spiritualism and in 1909 declared that he was receiving daily letters from his son Willie, who had died a year before. The letters were written by his own passive right hand, he said, moving automatically.

Among his many publications are "The Truth about the Navy," "The Pope and the New Era," "Satan's Invisible World," "Mr. Carnegie's Conundrum," and "The Americanization of the World." Mr. Stead's home was Cambridge House, Wimbledon Park, S. W., Hants.

CHARLES M. HAYS

Out in Western Canada men are blasting their way through the almost impassable Rockies, opening the way for one of the greatest railroads on the continent, one that is expected to help make the Dominion a veritable agricultural and industrial empire, and the man who is accredited with having conceived and initiated the project was Charles M. Hays. Unlike some of our own railroad men, he was known for his constructive ability; he was not a mere stock-juggler, but a master builder. We quote from *The Sun* a brief sketch of his life:

Charles Melville Hays, president of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, was described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at a dinner of the Canadian Club

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of New York at the Hotel Astor last year as "beyond question the greatest railroad genius in Canada, as an executive genius ranking second only to the late Edward H. Harriman." He was returning aboard the *Titanic* with his wife and son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Davidson of Montreal.

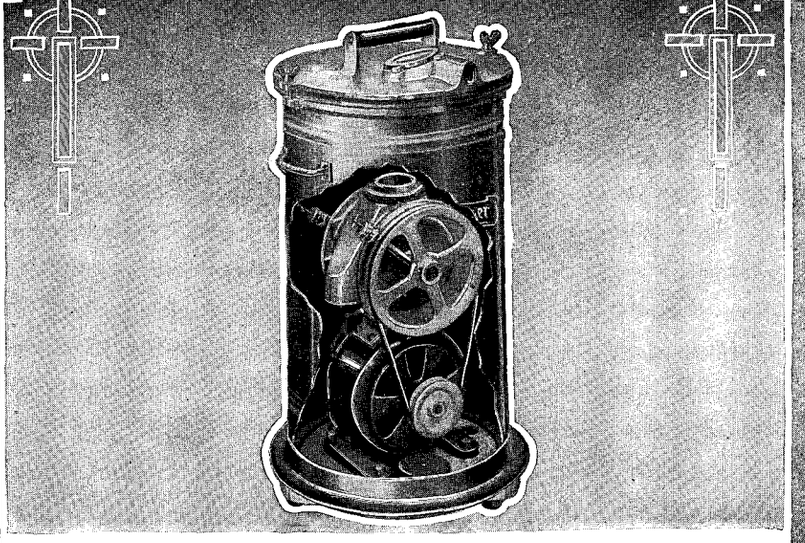
Mr. Hays was born at Rock Island, Ill., in 1856. At seventeen he became a clerk for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in St. Louis. In 1877 he was made secretary to the general manager of the Missouri Pacific and after nine years he was assistant general manager of that road. In 1887 he was appointed general manager of the Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific and was soon promoted to the general managership of the Wabash Western. When the Wabash lines were consolidated he became vice-president and general manager. At that time he was a director of many other Middle-western traffic lines. He left the Wabash in 1895 to become general manager of the Grand Trunk at Montreal. In his five years at that post he reorganized the Central Vermont Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk; completed the Victoria Jubilee open-span double-track bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal and the single-span steel-arch bridge replacing the old suspension-bridge at Niagara Falls. Under his management the Grand Trunk was double-tracked for 878 miles, making it at that time the longest stretch of continuous double track under one management in the world.

When Collis P. Huntington died, the Southern Pacific got Mr. Hays as president. He removed to San Francisco on January 1, 1901, but in the fall of the same year he resigned and returned to the Grand Trunk as vice-president and general manager. He conceived in 1902 the project of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the building of which, made possible by laws passed at the instance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government, is still going on. This will be the only transcontinental railroad wholly within Canada, extending from Moncton, N. B., to Prince Rupert, B. C., a distance of 3,600 miles. It will cross the Rocky Mountains with a maximum grade of only 21 feet to the mile.

Mr. Hays was elected to the presidency and a directorship of the Grand Trunk Railway Company on January 1, 1910, also to the presidency of all the subsidiary lines, with a total mileage of about 14,000. Mr. Hays was in full charge of the Grand Trunk's affairs in America, the directors of the company and most of its 54,000 stockholders being in England.

Among the companies of which Mr. Hays was president are the New England Elevator Company, the Portland Elevator Company, the Canadian Express Company, the St. Clair Tunnel Company, the Montreal Warehousing Company, and the International Bridge Company.

The failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific to stand by a decision of an arbitrator appointed by the Canadian Government with the railroad's consent was recently taken up in Parliament at Ottawa, and Mr. Hays was on his way back home to defend his action in refusing to abide by the company's agreement when he lost his life in the *Titanic* disaster.



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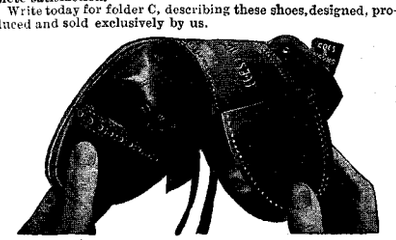

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GENERAL FRED GRANT'S SCARE AT VICKSBURG

FEW of our generals began their experiences "at the front" as early as Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, who died recently in New York City. At the age of twelve, when most boys are either in school or playing baseball on vacant lots, young Grant was with his father before Vicksburg, where a hail of bullets were pouring into the Union lines, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. And he was not hidden away behind heavy breastworks all the time either. He frequently disobeyed his father and exposed himself to the fire of the Confederates. On one occasion a bullet hit him in the leg and for a short time he was convinced that he had been mortally wounded. After the fight the Governor of Illinois promised the youngster a captaincy, and several years later a congressman introduced a bill to give him a war record. We read:

His father, too, was pleased with him. In his memoirs he said:

"On leaving Bruinsburg for the front I left my son Frederick, who had joined me a few weeks before, on one of the gunboats asleep, and hoped to get away without him until after Grand Gulf should fall into our hands, but on waking up he learned that I had gone, and being guided by the sound of the battle raging at Thompson's Hill—called the battle of Port Gibson—found his way to where I was. He had no horse to ride at the time, and I had no facilities for even preparing a meal. He therefore foraged round the best he could until we reached Grand Gulf."

General Grant also wrote that Fred, throughout the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, "caused no anxiety either to me or to his mother, who was at home. He looked out for himself and was in every battle of the campaign. His age, then not quite thirteen, enabled him to take in all he saw, and to retain a recollection of it that would not be possible in mature years."

It was in March, 1863, that little Fred Grant left school to join his father at the front, and very soon after getting there he had his baptism of fire. His father took him along on a nocturnal reconnoitering trip on the Mississippi. The two Grants were on a gunboat. The Confederate batteries promptly opened on her, and shells were soon bursting around over her bows in uncomfortable proximity to the veteran Union commander and his tenderfoot boy. But the father smoked, just smoked—as he always did on almost every occasion in war and peace.

Young Grant took another gunboat trip later on, and had his first sight of the horrors of warfare. He saw dead and wounded sailors lying about, some badly mutilated, and the sight sickened him. Admiral Porter, tho badly wounded by a Confederate shell, had grit enough left to joke with the boy, and asked him if he

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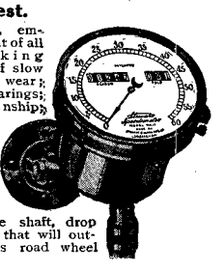

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wanted to stay aboard and take the place of a gunner who had been killed.

But Fred had been sickened by the horrors he had seen, and diplomatically replied that he didn't think his papa would like him to join the Navy.

What he had seen on Porter's gunboat didn't make him want to give up and go home, however. That was proved a few days later. The fighting around Vicksburg had become so constant and hot that General Grant had forbidden Fred to go ashore. This command the boy deliberately disobeyed. Eluding the watchers on the gunboat to which he had been relegated, he made a landing, pushed farther and farther inland, and soon found himself in a genuine battle.

While the bullets were flying, some one yelled to him that his father was coming, and as the thought of the paternal wrath was more terrible to the boy than anything that the Confederates were doing, he slunk quietly away, and presently found himself at a field hospital.

What he saw there was more horrible than anything he had witnessed on Porter's gunboat. He felt worse than he ever had in his life, and crumpled up under a tree, utterly disgusted with war. As he sat there a cavalryman came galloping up and shouted:

"Look out! Your father's coming!"

Again the magic words struck terror to the boy's soul. He leapt to his feet to see General Grant a short distance away, calmly drinking coffee. When the father saw his disobedient son his remarks were few but effective. Nevertheless, the boy managed subsequently to get himself into danger more than once.

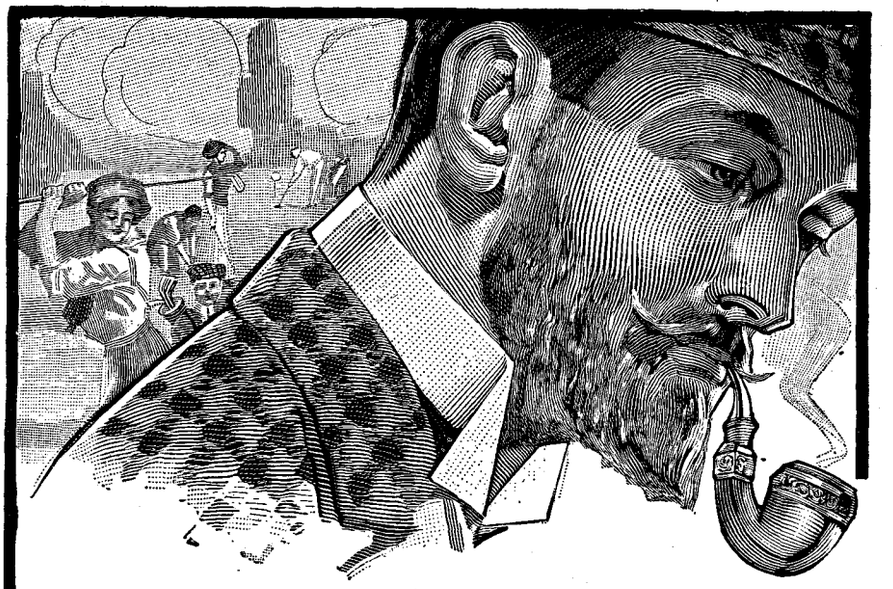
He managed to secure an enormous white horse, foraged around till he got a saddle for it, and galloped all over through the Union lines perched on his lofty eminence until he became quite celebrated among the soldiers.

His father, apparently finding it useless to keep him out of range of the Confederate fire, no longer interfered with him. Fred roamed where he pleased. For a good part of the time he got his meals at headquarters with his father and General Sherman and other Union chieftains, but he found the food they ate so abominable that he seceded to the ranks and shared the meals doled out to the common soldiers. As the latter were accustomed to eking out their rations by foraging on the sly, their cuisine was more to the schoolboy's liking.

One expedition of young Fred's lone-hand expeditions took him suddenly into the midst of a body of Confederates who were in retreat before their Union opponents. But the boy's blue uniform—which he had provided for himself somehow—was so covered with mud that the passing troops didn't notice it.

On another occasion young Grant walked among a lot of Confederate wounded, and one of them, feeling by no means kindly toward anything Northern, threatened to assassinate him. He made a quick exit. Shortly after he was much relieved to fall in with a squad of Union men, who recognized him and gave him three cheers.

Not long ago General Fred Grant wrote for the New York *World* his own recollections of the days before Vicksburg. He



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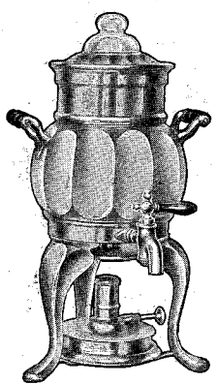

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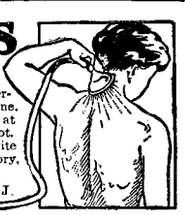

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recounted how he was wounded, and many other exciting incidents. Here is what he said about it:

We made an early start, and moved toward the Big Black River. When we halted near the railway bridge General Grant and his staff occupied the porch of a fine plantation-house, while "Pony," an orderly, and I went off to a pigeon-house to investigate some matters of high military importance—the procuring of a mess of squabs and other forage. Apparently the enemy thought as much of the squabs as we did, for they opened fire with some seventeen or eighteen guns, and made our neighborhood so hot that I soon followed "Pony's" example and beat a retreat.

Our troops were now moving on the enemy's line at a double-quick, and I became enthused with the spirit of the occasion. I galloped across a cotton-field and went over the enemy's works with our men. Following the retreating Confederates to the Big Black, I was watching some of them swim the river when a sharpshooter on the opposite bank fired at me and hit me in the leg. The wound was slight but very painful; and I suppose I was very pale, for Colonel Lagow came dashing up and asked what was the matter.

"I am killed!" I promptly said.

Perhaps because I was a boy he presumed to doubt my word, and said:

"Move your toes," which I did with success, upon which he recommended our hasty retreat. This was accomplished in good order.

On the 22d the great assault was made upon the fortifications of Vicksburg. Early in the day Generals Grant and Logan had a narrow escape from a shell which was fired directly down a ravine which they had just entered. They were unhurt, however, but were covered with yellow dirt thrown up by an explosion. On this day I saw a sight that will probably never again be witnessed in this country—an artillery battle extending over seven miles in length. Beneath the smoke of this cannonade the Army of the Tennessee could be seen moving to the assault under the enemy's lines, which became a sheet of fire from the forts and rifle-pits. At one point our flags were planted right at the base of the enemy's parapet.

An incident of the day was illustrative of youthful heroism and of my father's tender nature. A small boy, with blood streaming from a wound in his leg, came running up to where Father and Sherman stood and reported that his regiment was out of ammunition. Sherman was directing that some attention be paid to his wound, when the little fellow, finding himself fainting from loss of blood, gasped out, "Caliber 56!" as he was carried off to the rear. At this moment I observed that my father's eyes were filled with tears.

The wound in the leg which I had received early in the campaign now began to trouble me very much, and under Dr. Hewitt's exprest fears of having to amputate it I remained at headquarters. Because of this I saw a great deal of my father's methods, his marvelous attention to detail, and his cool self-possession. I also witnessed the devotion of his men to him and the enthusiasm with which they greeted "the Old Man," as they called him, when he passed along the lines.

One day during the siege of Vicksburg young Grant was with the skirmish-line

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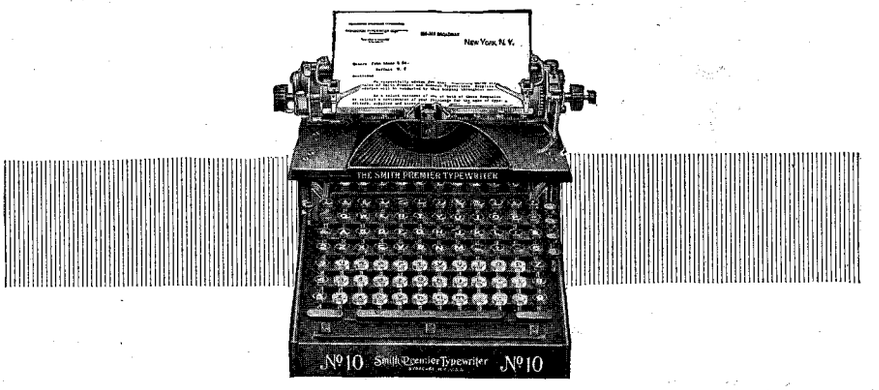
of the Eighth Missouri regiment and a party of Northern visitors happened to be there. One of the visitors wanted a souvenir to take home with him and it was suggested that a hat with a bullet hole through it would be the very thing to get. One of the Eighth Missouri men remarked that the Confederates were always ready to shoot holes through the hats of persons behind the Union breastworks. The visitor, forgetting to put the hat on the end of a ramrod, held it up in his hand. The bullet pierced the hat all right, but it went through the hand too. The narrative continues:

The siege went on. Our parallels slowly but surely approached the doomed city. Deserters came in more frequently and reported the desperate condition of the garrison. There was a rumor that our troops would celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand storming of the works. Doubtless this rumor found its way into the beleaguered city, for on the third of July a flag of truce was reported. General Grant betrayed no excitement, but on the afternoon he rode out with his staff to a point opposite Fort Hill, I accompanying him. Soon a white flag appeared over the enemy's works. Father was immediately joined by the largest assemblage of general officers I had ever seen—the heroes of the most brilliant campaign and siege recorded in the history of the world. They had conquered and taken in their power the largest number of men, the greatest quantity of war materials and spoils, ever surrendered in battle.

After conversation General Grant dispatched a note to the defender of Vicksburg, and the group of officers dispersed. I remained in the tent, sitting on my little cot. Father sat at his table writing. Presently a messenger handed Father a note. He opened it, gave a sigh of relief, and said calmly, "Vicksburg has surrendered!" I was thus the first to hear the news officially announced of the fall of the Gibraltar of America. Filled with enthusiasm I ran out to spread the glad tidings. Officers rapidly assembled and there was a general rejoicing.

The next day—the glorious Fourth—as Father was starting for the front on the Jackson road, the booming of guns was heard, apparently on our right. General Grant looked vexed, and was about to order the arrest of General Steele, whom he supposed to be responsible, saying that he "ought to know better than to allow any triumphing over our conquered countrymen." When Steele himself rode up, the blame was definitely located on our left and the salutes were stopt. Soon after the Confederates were seen filing out of their works and stacking their arms—31,600 brave men surrendering 172 cannon and 60,000 muskets to the conquering Army of the Tennessee.

Passing through the city, where the Union flag had already been hoisted over the Court-house, General Grant went on board the *Benton*, where Admiral Porter congratulated him upon the victory. The next day he established headquarters at the house of a Mr. Lum, who soon became his warm friend, and during my father's



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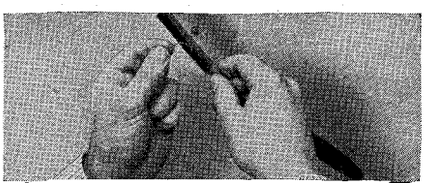

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New York Paris San Francisco

last illness some of the most beautiful letters received by us were from members of this charming Vicksburg family.

I remember with the utmost interest my life in camp, and with deepest affection the men whom I met in the army. Much of my time was spent among the private soldiers, who were never too tired or too worn out to comfort and pet the boy of thirteen—the son of "the Old Man." Young as I then was, my camp life was of such nature, I saw so much of the hardships, the self-denials, the sufferings and labors of both privates and officers, that my proudest moments are when I am recalling my associating with the old warriors of the Eastern and Western armies, the veteran comrades of my father.

A VILLAGE THAT MOVES DAILY

IN some parts of Oklahoma the people have been known to move their villages several miles in a few days, but as movers they are mere amateurs compared with the blue-gill fishermen of Michigan. There is on Lake Muskegon as long as the ice lasts, says the Detroit *Free Press*, a village of over a hundred floating shanties that never stay in one place more than a day at a time. After the fish move away from the little houses the fishermen go in search of a "lead." Whenever one of them finds a place where the fish are running well, all the rest of the boats move alongside. The fish usually become frightened and shy away, but return as soon as the boats are still. Catching blue-gills must be good winter sport as well as a profitable occupation, according to *The Free Press:*

Each time a move is made a hole two by three feet has to be cut in the ice, and as the ice where the shanties are is over two feet thick, the moving process is not an easy task. After the hole is cut, the chopped ice has to be scooped out of the water with the hands to leave the hole entirely free to sight the fish when they come for the decoy, which dangles into the water from a string attached to the roof of the shanty. Inside the shanty is pitch darkness and the fisherman sits catwise inside, manipulating the string with the decoy in the manner which he thinks is the most certain to bring results. The spear is waiting slantwise of the hole in the ice, ready for a lightning thrust into the water.

A big white bone button with a red yarn tassel is used as a decoy, or a wooden fish with tin fins and tail, made by the fisherman, and six to eight inches long. It dangles from the end of the string, which drops to a depth of three to four feet into the water, and the fisherman twirls the string in such a manner that the fish swims about in a surprizingly lifelike manner. These decoys are a good lure and engender many a scrap between the gills, black bass, and grass-pike.

As the bass fishing-season is over and it is a violation of the fishing-law to spear black bass, the fisherman has to sit by with hands folded while the black bass worries the decoy. A black fellow will swim up to the decoy, strike it with his head, and try to antagonize it into a fuss. They

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MODERN life requires a complete freedom from noise and shock. No one can carry on his work in his house or at his office with the fullest efficiency when distracting noises are all about him.

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(which means the rubber of quality with all the spring in it.)

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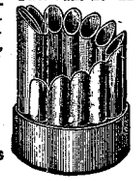

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annoy the blue-gill fisherman to such an extent that they have to be chased away with a swipe of the spear handle. It is as tho they divined that they were immune from the spear and are taking advantage of it.

This is the blue-gill fishing season and as many as seven or eight hundred pounds of the gills are speared almost daily. Besides the gills, mullet, croppies, grass-pike, and bullheads are taken, and still fishing for perch is also carried on.

Still fishing is one of the most popular of the winter sports for local fishermen, as well as a paying one for those commercially inclined. The habits of the fish have to be studied to become a "high class" shanty fisherman. The blue-gills have main runways and certain hours of the day when they run through these runways. When the east wind blows and the air is clear, the gills run, and when it is murky and the clouds hang low, the perch run. The fishermen at blue-gill shanty-town have the runways of the fish pretty well lined out, and the shanties hover over these from the beginning of the spearing-season until the ice breaks up in April. To attract the attention of the fish, they tap on the ice, not loudly, but gently, which gives a peculiar vibration to the ice and draws the fish in from the center of the lake shoreward, where they fall under the spear of the fishermen in the shanties.

The sea-gulls are so tame that they walk around on the ice about the shanties like turkeys in a barnyard. They are always on the lookout for the careless fisherman to leave his door open so they can get away with a fish. They will walk right up to the door and take a fish that is tossed to them, showing not the least fear.

VERDI'S THORNY PATH

WHEN the combined forces of Europe were beginning to make Napoleon's star of destiny glimmer like a flickering candle on a windy night, a detachment of Cossacks of the Russian Army detailed to fight Prince Eugène in Italy swooped down upon the Duchy of Parma. They were not satisfied with conquering the poorly defended communities in their path: they killed promiscuously, sparing not even the women and children. When they rode into the little town of Le Roncole and began to slay everybody they could run down in the streets, a woman with a little baby in her arms stole from an old inn and, unobserved, climbed to the belfry of the village church. There she remained until the Cossacks were beyond hearing distance. That was how Giuseppe Verdi, the great Italian composer, the one-hundredth anniversary of whose birth will be celebrated in this country and in Europe next year, was saved to the world, we are told in substance by the Kansas City *Times*. Already musicians and music-lovers in Europe are making preparations for the celebration, which will be held in October, 1913. The life-story of the composer is an interesting narrative:

When Verdi was about 25 years old he had one great object in view: success on

"That Was a Great Suggestion"

These words are being uttered hundreds of times a day, referring to Holeproof Hose for *men, women* and *children*. Wives who have tested this famous hosiery, are suggesting "Holeproof" to their husbands. Men are surprising their wives with the wear they get from these excellent socks. And children are wearing Holeproof Stockings six months without holes.

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They are showing the latest colors and styles. There are twelve colors, ten weights and five grades in the cotton goods. To see "Holeproof" at close range is to buy a trial box.

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A million men, women and children are wearing this famous brand. It costs us $55,000 a year merely to inspect each pair—to see that each is perfection. But this care is the secret of the "Holeproof" success. It extends throughout every department. We make hose that will stand a guarantee. That is the sole reason why we guarantee them.

70c a Pound

We pay for our cotton yarn an average of 70c a pound. It is Egyptian and Sea Island cotton, the finest, longest fibred, lightest and softest that grows. We use it 3-ply, so it's very flexible. The hose that it makes are thus strong and long-wearing, but light, soft and attractive, too. We could buy common 2-ply yarn for 30c a pound. But we'd make common hose. And common hose, to be guaranteed, must be made cumbersome, heavy and coarse.

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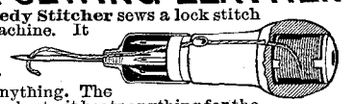

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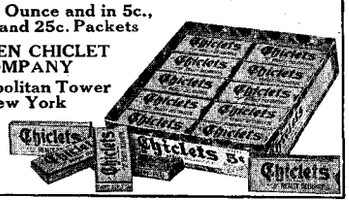

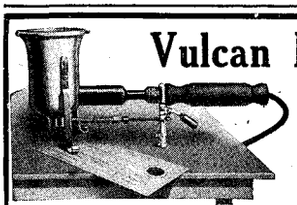

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the lyric stage. His earlier musical training had given him an ambition to compose operas. While in Milan he met a young poet, Temistocle Solera, whose ambitions were along the same line. In 1839 the joint work of these two, "Oberto, Conte di San Bonifacio," was presented. The work was such a success that Verdi was commissioned by Merelli, the impresario of La Scala Theater in Milan, where "Oberto" was presented, to write three more operas. One of these was to be a comic opera.

When his second work was about half finished, his wife died. Grief over her death affected Verdi so much that the new opera, "Un Giorno di Regno," was a total failure. This was a sad blow to Verdi and he determined to give up dramatic writing entirely. One night when he was about to enter La Scala, he met Merelli.

"I was just thinking of you," said the impresario. "Come into my office."

Verdi followed him, and Merelli explained that he had commissioned Solera to write the libretto of an opera which Nicolai was to set to music. But Nicolai declared the work was unmusical and refused to have anything to do with it.

"I am not quite ignorant on these subjects," continued Merelli, "and I confess I do not share the composer's opinion; still, as I do not propose to pay Solera for valueless work, I should like your judgment. Will you oblige me by glancing at the libretto?"

Verdi took the book home with him and began to read it. Struck with the grandeur of the Biblical story and the opportunities that the libretto contained, he worked himself into a kind of fever, under the spell of which he seated himself at the piano and improvised a score, adapting the melodies as he progrest, to Solera's verses. When he had finished the last scene dawn was just breaking. That afternoon he called upon Merelli.

"Here," said he, "is Solera's libretto. I find it excellent, and am much astonished that Nicolai should not have recognized its worth."

"If so it be," replied Merelli, "we can come to an understanding. As 'Nabucco' pleases you, take it home, write your score, and when it is finished we shall bring it out at La Scala."

"No, no," said Verdi; "you know very well that I shall not compose any more music for the stage."

Merelli crammed the libretto into Verdi's pocket, and the composer finally consented to write the score.

The opera made a great success and Verdi was placed on a plane with Donizetti, Mercadante, Pacini, and Ricci. Many operas were written in the next few years. Like all great writers the produced failures as well as successes. "Attila," "Macbeth," and several others were well received at first, but were soon forgotten.

But the year 1850 marked the beginning of an era of triumph for Verdi, for "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," and "La Traviata" were about to be given to the world. The production of "Rigoletto" was marked by numerous difficulties. Verdi instructed his librettist, Piave, to draw his material from Hugo's "Roi s'amuse." The piece was to be produced in Venice and had to be submitted to Austrian

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BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

RECIPE—Beat one egg, without separating, until light; add a generous half-cup sugar, one tablespoonful mixed spices, two-thirds cup molasses, and the same of butter melted, and beat thoroughly. Add four tablespoonfuls Eagle Brand Condensed Milk diluted with three-fourths of a cup water in which one teaspoonful soda has been dissolved; then stir in two and one-half cups flour mixed and sifted with one level teaspoonful cream of tartar. Lastly, add one tablespoonful lemon juice. Bake in small tins in a moderate oven.

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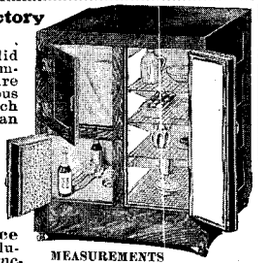

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censorship. The officials forbade the production unless the characters were changed. Thus the king became the Duke of Mantua while Triboulet was turned into Rigoletto. When the controversy was finally settled, Verdi found that he had only six weeks to finish the work. He completed the score in forty days, and then another obstacle arose. The principal singer threatened to become ill unless Verdi enriched the singer's part by a great aria. He had to be appeased and the most popular song in the whole opera, "La Donna e Mobile," was the result. Verdi himself was so imprest with its beauty that he demanded all the performers to swear to him that they would not sing or whistle the tune until after the first performance.

The popular enthusiasm with which "Il Trovatore" was greeted on the day of its première in Rome is shown by a story of how the people braved the high water from the overflowed Tiber to reach the Apollo Theater. The crowds could get to the theater only in boats, and when the doors were opened at nine o'clock in the morning, the multitude stood knee-deep in front of the building, fighting its way to the box-office. We read on:

While a young man in Paris, Verdi had come under the magic spell of "La Dame aux Camelias." He later ordered Piave to write a book on this story. So eager was he to set the libretto to music that he worked on it continuously and completed the whole score in forty days. The opera was called "La Traviata." After its first performance he telegraphed to a friend:

"'Traviata' was a fiasco; time will tell whether the fault was mine or the singers'." Mme. Donatelli, who played the part of the frail heroine, was fat and large, so that when the doctor told her that she would soon die of tuberculosis the audience leaned back in their seats and roared with laughter. It was only a year afterward that the costumes of the Louis XIII. period were introduced in the opera, which after that made a triumphal tour of the world.

"Aïda" is one of the rare efforts that have been successful in spite of being put forth to order. A new Italian opera-house had just been built in Cairo, and the khedive, Ismail Pasha, paid Verdi $25,000 to write the opera. "Aïda" was successful from the first. Its production in La Scala at Milan, six weeks later, caused one of those enthusiastic demonstrations of approval that are never seen outside of Italy.

Ten years later came "Otello," the famous lyric drama based on Shakespeare's play. Verdi himself declared that he had only done two real musical works—"Aïda" and "Otello."

Then followed another long period of rest. It was generally supposed that the great composer would live the rest of his life on the laurels already attained. But the musical world was startled one day to learn that a new Verdi opera was to be produced. Verdi had desired to write a comic grand opera for a number of years, but could not find a theme to suit him. He consulted Arrigo Boito, and the brilliant librettist suggested the character of Falstaff as the basis for a new opera. Verdi at once saw the possibilities and Boito based the book on "Henry IV." and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." Altho Verdi was eighty when the opera was completed, it created a furor in the musical world.

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STANDARD DIVIDEND PAYERS

The Department of Investments in *The Bankers' Magazine* continues to print each month its "list of dividend-payers." As revised for the current issue this list contains the following items:

	Highest Ever	Lowest Since Jan. 1, 1900	Highest Since 1907 Panic	Lowest Since 1907 Panic	Highest This Year	Lowest This Year	Present Dividend
Preferred Stocks (Railroad):							
Union Pacific pref.	118½	70½	118½	79¼	93⅝	91	4
Reading 1st pref	97	49	96	78	92	89¼	4
Reading 2d pref.	117½	23⅝	117½	76	98¾	94	4
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st pref.	124½	85	109¾	85	98½	98½	5
Norfolk & Western pref.	93¾	67	92½	74	92	90½	5
Colorado & Southern 1st pref.	86	36	86	50⅜	76⅞	75	4
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pref.	218	130	181	138	146	144	7
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pref.	108	58¼	106¾	83⅜	104¼	101⅜	5
Great Northern pref.	348	107½	157⅞	113¾	134½	126	7
Common Stocks (Railroad):							
Louisville & Nashville.	162½	68¾	162½	87¼	157½	149⅞	7
Northern Pacific.	700	45¾	159½	111½	122¾	115⅜	7
Pennsylvania.	170	103⅞	151¼	108¾	125	122½	6
Reading.	173⅜	15	173⅜	92⅛	159½	148⅛	6
Union Pacific.	219	44⅜	219	110½	174¼	160	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	125⅜	18⅝	125⅜	66	108⅝	103¼	6
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	199⅜	93½	165⅛	103½	111⅝	103½	5
Southern Pacific.	139⅛	29	138¼	66¼	112⅝	105½	6
Norfolk & Western.	111¼	22⅝	111¼	58	111¼	107¾	6
Baltimore & Ohio.	125⅛	55¼	122¼	76½	106⅞	101¼	6
New York Central.	174½	89	147¾	90⅛	114	106¼	5
Preferred Stocks (Industrial):							
Corn Products pref.	93½	46	93½	56	82	76¼	5
American Car & Foundry pref.	124¾	57¾	124¾	84¼	118	115	7
Va. Carolina Chemical pref.	134⅞	75	129¼	87	121⅞	119	8
U. S. Steel pref.	131	49¾	125⅝	87¼	113¼	107⅜	7
U. S. Rubber 1st pref.	123½	61¼	123½	76	114	109	7
American Locomotive pref.	122¾	67½	122	85½	108	103	7
Central Leather pref.	111	68	111	75¾	92¼	80	7
American Smelting & Refining pref.	137	80¼	116¾	87⅝	107½	102⅜	7
American Beet Sugar pref.	100⅞	65	100⅞	65	100⅞	97½	6
Common Stocks (Industrial):							
Amalgamated Copper.	130	33⅝	96⅛	45⅛	78¾	60	2
American Smelting & Refining.	174	34½	105½	55½	83⅛	67⅞	4
American Telephone & Telegraph.	186	88	153⅜	101	148½	137⅝	8
National Biscuit.	154¼	23	154¼	68	154¼	139½	7
U. S. Steel.	94⅞	8⅜	94⅞	25¾	69⅛	58¼	5
Western Union.	104¼	41	86¼	41	86¼	79	3

PROFITS OF COAL ROADS

Some striking figures as to increased prosperity in the six anthracite-coal roads are printed in *The Financial World*. The figures embrace the period from 1899 to the present. They are given in connection with comments on discontent among the miners, now working under an agreement reached in 1902, when the cost of living was much less. Since 1902 these coal roads "have been uniformly prosperous." Increases in dividends have been made and "melons" in the form of extra dividends have been cut. The value of the stocks of these roads has increased to a marked extent since 1899. Following is a table showing market values and dividends in 1899 and 1912.

	Market value 1899	Div. 1899	Market value 1912	Div. 1912
D., L. & W.	194	7%	560	20%
Del. & Hudson	125	7%	175	9%
*Lehigh Valley	30	0%	186	10%
Reading	25	0%	164	6%
C. R. R. of N. J.	126	4%	357	12%
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	91	4%	180	8%

*Recent 10% Coal Sales Co. dividend included.

During these thirteen years 700,000,000 tons of coal have been mined by these roads. The supply is therefore lessened and yet, in spite of this, the aggregate value of the properties "has increased fourfold." In twelve years the roads have paid out $205,270,000 in cash dividends; that sum includes only the ordinary cash dividends. In addition several extra dividends have been paid. The Lackawanna in 1909 declared a stock dividend of 15 per cent., and in 1911 another of 35 per cent., and this year has authorized an issue of $12,000,000 in new stock, which will probably go out as a stock dividend. Other extra dividends include $2,000,000 in stock by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, issued to stockholders at par, and a 15-per-cent. script dividend of the same company, convertible into stock. Meanwhile stockholders of the Lackawanna and Lehigh have had an opportunity to subscribe at par to $6,000,000 of stock, yielding 10-per-cent. dividends.

HIGHER COMMODITY PRICES

In its issue of April 13, *Bradstreet's* recorded higher prices for commodities, the causes of the rise being specified as "fear of strikes, effects of higher wages, shortage of some edible animals, and the backward planting season." Following are comments and tables given:

"Such animals as sheep and hogs have become dearer because of light receipts and the higher cost, as well as scarcity, of provender. In turn, the slaughtered articles and products thereof are also higher. At the same time, most cereals have joined in the ascent, while manufactured textiles reflect the effects of increased wages and a remarkable uplift in trade activity. Then, too, soft coal and coke indicate firmness, which may be attributed to brisk demand, part of which grew out of fears of a strike of coal-miners. Indeed, if we leave out eggs—of which there has been a heavy supply of late—and a few other commodities we shall find that the price undercurrent is an unusually strong one.

"In any event, *Bradstreet's* index-number, which is based on the price of ninety-six articles, works out at $9.1010, the highest number registered in twenty-four months, or since April, 1910, at which time the level was close to the record. The

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most recent index has only been exceeded on five preceding occasions within the life of our data, *viz.*, on January 1 (the record), March 1, and April 1 of 1910, December 1, 1909, and March 1, 1907. Figured on lines of ratios, the most recent index-number reflects an advance of 2.2 per cent. over that set up on March 1 of this year, while it shows a rise of 6.7 per cent. over April 1, 1911, and it is but 1 per cent. below the very high figures touched on that date in 1910.

"The difference between the latest index-number and the highest ever reached, that for January 1, 1910, is only 1.4 per cent. Contrast with April 1, 1909, reveals a rise of 9.4 per cent., while comparison with the corresponding date in 1908, when prices were relatively low, shows an advance of 12.4 per cent. The current figures reflect a gain of 1.5 per cent. over April 1, 1907.

"The groups that make up the index-number are set forth in the following:

	Jan.1, 1910	Apr.1, 1911	Mar.1, 1912	Apr.1, 1912
Breadstuffs	$0.1050	$0.0910	$0.1168	$0.1202
Live stock	.4010	.3860	.3930	.4245
Provisions	2.3577	1.9597	2.2236	2.2956
Fruits	.1695	.2160	.2220	.2102
Hides and leather	1.2850	1.0625	1.1625	1.1800
Textiles	2.7333	2.5151	2.4167	2.4743
Metals	.6208	.6768	.6975	.7174
Coal and coke	.0069	.0060	.0064	.0068
Oils	.3728	.4215	.3682	.3740
Naval stores	.0938	.1662	.0859	.0859
Bldg. materials	.0827	.0783	.0736	.0764
Chems. and drugs	.5958	.6180	.6922	.7022
Miscellaneous	.4067	.3252	.4435	.4335
Total	$9.2310	$8.5223	$8.9019	$9.1010

Ten groups showed advances within a month's time, while two, fruits and miscellaneous, declined, and one, naval stores, remained stationary. Breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils, building materials, and chemicals and drugs, all worked upward on balance.

"Some of the noteworthy advances figured on a straight basis—that is, without the index-number method—are herewith set forth, the comparison being for March 1 and April 1, this year:

	Increase
Wheat, bushel	$0.03
Barley, bushel	.12
Flour, barrel	.10
Sheep, 100 pounds	1.65
Hogs, 100 pounds	.50
Hogs, carcasses, pound	.0175
Mutton, carcasses, pound	.0150
Beef, family, barrel	1.00
Pork, new mess, barrel	1.50
Bacon, pound	.0175
Hams, pound	.0150
Lard, pound	.0105
Cheese, pound	.0150
Potatoes, barrel	.50
Union leather, pound	.01
Oak leather, pound	.01
Print cloths, yard	½c.
Standard sheetings, yard	¼c.
	Decrease
Rye, bushel	$0.01
Eggs, dozen	.06
Tea, pound	.0150

In connection with this matter, *Moody's Magazine* calls attention to a pamphlet dealing with the cost of living, recently published in England, by Prof. W. J. Ashley of the University of Birmingham. Professor Ashley shows that within fifteen years wholesale prices in England have risen about 24 per cent., and retail prices nearly as much; what 20 shillings would buy in 1896 now costs 25 shillings. Almost every necessity of the household has become dearer. Moreover, the advance he finds to be common to all highly civilized nations. As to causes, he dismisses peremptorily both the trusts and tariffs, truer ones being "shortage of production in certain commodities, such as cotton and rubber, and a vastly increased production of gold." Professor Ashley at one time believed that gold-production was responsible for about

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Looking Into the Future

PRACTICALLY every business has its disappointments, as well as its successes, and it is therefore the part of WISDOM AND CONSERVATISM for every man to make provision out of his earnings for the FUTURE WELFARE of those dependent upon him.

Moreover, he should aim to make it a certainty that when the time comes for his executors to administer his estate, they will find among the assets RELIABLE AND WELL DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENTS, which will serve as a good example, and one wisely to be followed by the executors, in making future selections for the beneficiaries.

In this connection, it should be remembered that one of the most essential features of judicious investment is DIVERSIFICATION, it being invariably practised by banks, insurance companies and well informed investors generally. It takes into account contingencies which might cause investors worry and anxiety, if ALL THEIR MONEY were tied up in any one kind of investment, or in any one locality. Thus, it is obvious that diversification is one of the rules of COMMON SENSE INVESTMENT.

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5 per cent. of the increase in prices. Later study of the subject convinced him that it is responsible for between 16 and 17 per cent. It therefore appears that a chief cause of the advance in prices is the cyanid process of extracting gold. This process dates from 1890. By rendering low-grade gold-mines workable with profit, it has prodigiously increased the world's output. By what steps that increase has come forward was shown in these columns a month ago, when a table with comments was printed. Between 1890 and 1897 the output of gold was doubled, and between 1897 and 1911 it almost doubled again; hence in 21 years it has quadrupled. Professor Ashley has discovered signs of a slackening of the output, and other economists agree with him that it will decline; but there are other students who believe the increase will continue until steps are taken either to regulate the output or to substitute another standard of value.

FAILURES FOR THREE MONTHS

During the first quarter of the year 1912 the number of commercial failures reported in *Bradstreet's* was 4,007. This total has been exceeded during the first quarter of a year only four times within the past thirty-one years, these exceptions being the years 1908, 1897, 1896, and 1885. As compared with a year ago, the increase was 14 per cent. The returns in their distribution show increases in all parts of the country. In the Northwest the increase was 6 per cent.; in New England and the Middle States, from 11 to 12 per cent.; in the Western section, 7½ per cent.; in the Far West, 18 per cent.; in the South, 24 per cent.; in New York City, 30 per cent. In the amount of liabilities, however, the records show a decline, being smaller than last year in every section except the Southern. In New York City they were 66 per cent. less than last year. Following is a table showing the number of failures, assets, and liabilities for the first quarter of each year since 1881:

	No. failures	Total assets	Total liabilities
1912	4,007	$27,470,955	$52,975,888
1911	3,492	33,771,773	58,024,956
1910	3,302	22,487,532	45,453,644
1909	3,312	18,732,542	39,247,955
1908	4,187	69,858,891	111,806,500
1907	2,628	20,208,000	38,404,886
1906	2,792	16,301,616	34,962,799
1905	2,941	15,640,295	29,052,209
1904	2,866	26,404,267	47,304,132
1903	2,640	13,361,707	28,016,996
1902	3,026	16,595,651	34,231,306
1901	3,017	14,080,234	31,048,840
1900	2,695	18,784,650	37,817,421
1899	2,779	14,365,401	31,221,658
1898	3,515	19,503,993	36,198,566
1897	4,042	30,385,169	51,994,482
1896	4,512	35,152,701	62,513,926
1895	3,812	26,571,132	46,910,443
1894	3,969	26,748,770	49,085,088
1893	3,069	20,160,740	39,424,144
1892	3,207	18,204,044	35,861,749
1891	3,401	22,861,883	44,348,783
1890	3,326	16,082,202	33,814,301
1889	3,569	20,376,798	41,761,196
1888	3,053	17,936,584	34,108,679
1887	3,128	15,063,106	25,591,989
1886	3,302	15,260,630	29,996,446
1885	4,050	18,907,423	41,464,325
1884	3,320	20,465,411	39,047,121
1883	3,189	23,763,828	42,235,535
1882	2,146	15,323,591	29,010,944
1881	1,986	11,983,790	24,167,330

DIVIDENDS A SAVINGS-BANK HAS PAID

One of the four oldest savings-banks in America is the Savings Bank of Baltimore, which dates from 1819. *The Bankers' Magazine* has secured from the Baltimore institution a table showing the rates of interest paid by it from the first opening of the bank until the year 1911, the statement including the extra dividends paid. The table shows that, with the extra dividends included, this bank during the ninety-three years of its existence "has been able to repay its depositors an average interest of 5 ⅛ per cent. per year." The extra dividends declared at intervals have ranged from ½ per cent. to 10½ per cent. The lowest were paid in 1907 and 1910; the highest just after the Civil War, that is, in 1869 and 1872. Interest rates ran very high until 1875, after which only 4 per cent. was paid until 1890, when the rate dropt to 3½ per cent. After 1892 only three extra dividends were paid in a period of twenty years. Prior to 1875 the longest interval between extra dividends was 6 years. The total amount of interest paid out by the bank has been 356½ per cent. in regular dividends, with an additional 118 per cent. in extra dividends. Following is a table showing the amounts paid each year:

	Int. %		Int. %
1819	4	1865	4
1820	4	1866[8]	4
1821[4]	4	1867	4
1822	4	1868	4
1823	4	1869[9]	4
1824[6]	4	1870	4
1825	4	1871	4
1826	4	1872[9]	4
1827[6]	4	1873	4
1828	4	1874	4
1829	4	1875[6]	4
1830[6]	4	1876	4
1831	4	1877	4
1832	4	1878	4
1833[6]	4	1879	4
1834	4	1880	4
1835	4	1881	4
1836[7]	4	1882	4
1837	4	1883	4
1838	4	1884	4
1839[6]	4	1885	4
1840	4	1886	4
1841	4	1887	4
1842	4	1888	4
1843	4	1889	4
1844	4	1890	3½
1845[3]	4	1891	3½
1846	4	1892[2]	3½
1847	4	1893	3½
1848[6]	4	1894	3½
1849	4	1895[2]	3½
1850	4	1896	3½
1851[7]	4	1897	3½
1852	4	1898	3½
1853	4	1899	3½
1854[8]	4	1900	3
1855	4	1901	3
1856	4	1902	3
1857[7]	4	1903	3
1858	4	1904	3
1859	4	1905	3
1860[6]	4	1906	3
1861	4	1907[1]	3
1862	4	1908	3½
1863	4	1909	3½
1864	4	1910[1]	3½
		1911	3½

[1] Ex. div. of ½%.
[2] Ex. div. of 1½%.
[3] Ex. div. of 3%.
[4] Ex. div. of 3½%.
[5] Ex. div. of 4½%.
[6] Ex. div. of 6%.
[7] Ex. div. of 7½%.
[8] Ex. div. of 9%.
[9] Ex. div. of 10½%.

Average interest and extra dividend for 93 years, 5⅛ per cent. per year.

WHAT EXCESSIVE PRODUCTION OF GOLD LEADS TO

As bearing on the influence of a continuance of an enormous production of gold in affecting prices and the general welfare of the race, a series of conclusions recently reached by Bryan W. Holt, the well-known economist, are interesting. They were recently printed by Roger W. Babson as part of an article by him contributed to *The Saturday Evening Post:*

"1. Both the output and supply of gold are likely to increase rapidly for many years.

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1894 and '95	8%	1905	8½%
1896 to '99	10%	1906 and '07	15%
1900	14½%	1908 (extra)	35%
1901 and '02	16%	1909	10%
1903 (extra)	8%	1910	10%
1904	8%	1911 (extra)	10%
		Jan. to April, '12	10%

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When we have money to invest ourselves, we consult a banker. This is our suggestion to you, and we add that you may feel safe in writing to any of the houses represented in this issue.

The Literary Digest

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"2. Therefore the value of gold will depreciate as the quantity increases.

"3. This depreciation will be measured by the rise in the average price-level.

"4. A rising price-level, if long continued, is accompanied by rising or high interest rates.

"5. High interest rates mean low prices for bonds and all other long-term obligations drawing fixt rates of interest, dividends, or income.

"6. Rising prices increase the cost of materials and of operation, and tend to decrease the net profits of all concerns the prices of whose products or services either can not be advanced at all or are not free to advance rapidly.

"7. Rising prices tend to increase the net profits of all concerns that own their own sources of materials and supplies.

"8. Rising prices of commodities tend to cause the prices of all tangible property to rise. This includes land, mines, forests, buildings, and improvements.

"9. Rising prices of commodities and property tend to increase the value of the securities of corporations holding commodities or property.

"10. Rising prices and cost of living necessitate higher money wages, tho the rise of wages will follow some distance behind the rise of prices.

"11. As rising prices do not mean increased profits to all concerns, many employers will not concede higher wages without strikes.

"12. Rising prices and wages, therefore, mean dwindling profits and troublous times in many industries, with complete ruin as the final goal.

"13. Because wages will not rise so fast or so much as prices and the cost of living, there will be dissatisfaction and unrest among wage- and salary-earners.

"14. Rising prices of commodities and property encourage speculation in commodities, stocks, and real estate and discourage honest industry.

"15. Thus rising prices, by diminishing the incomes of safe investments in gilt-edged bonds and stocks, and by increasing the profits of speculators, encourage extravagance, recklessness, and thriftlessness.

"16. As rising prices decrease the purchasing power of debts, and thus aid debtors at the expense of creditors, they discourage saving and thrift.

"17. Rising prices, then, by promoting speculation and extravagance, increase consumption, especially of luxuries—and therefore stimulate production.

"18. Rising prices result in what is real prosperity for many industries, but what is for a nation, as a whole, artificial or sham prosperity—the result of marking up prices rather than of increasing production.

"19. With prices, wages, rates, and industries always imperfectly adjusted to the ever-depreciating value of gold, and with instability and uncertainty throughout the financial world, there can not but be a great shifting round of values and of titles to property.

"20. As this shifting is to the advantage of the debtors—the rich—and to the disadvantage of the creditors—the great middle class—it results in rapidly concentrating wealth in the hands of a comparative few.

"21. For all of these reasons, a prolonged period of rapidly rising prices is reasonably certain to become a period of unrest, discontent, agitation, strikes, riot, rebellions, and wars.

"22. A rapidly depreciating standard of value, then, if long continued, not only produces most important results in the financial, industrial, and commercial world, but is likely to result in changes of great consequence in the political, social, and religious world."

Mr. Babson's comment on these conclu-

The Strength of Public Utility BONDS

¶ A total of $550,200,000 in **public utility securities alone,** exclusive of railroad bonds, was held by the banks in the United States on June 7th, last year.

¶ Moreover, the holdings of the public utility type, which includes water works, traction, hydro-electric, and general public utility securities, are increasing much more rapidly than the other securities held by the banks, the increase from 1909 to June 7, 1911, being as follows:

Public Utilities, 17.9%
Municipals - - 10.0%
Railroads - - 2.6%
United States - 2.4%

¶ The fact that these banks, under the strict supervision of state and government bank examiners, have placed such a large sum in public utility securities, and are so rapidly increasing their holdings, demonstrates the attractive position of this type of security as an investment.

¶ This house has marketed many millions of dollars worth of public utility securities since its organization. During that time ***there has never been a day's delay in the payment of either principal or interest of any security it has brought out,*** a fact which forcefully indicates the ability, foresight, and conservative management of this house, and the protection it affords its clients.

¶ We are offering at this time bonds of a company operating in over one hundred prosperous municipalities in the famous Pittsburgh district, which is growing faster than any other section of Pennsylvania.

¶ The company is one of the largest, most substantial and most successful of its kind in the United States. Its bonds are well seasoned, and are followed by listed dividend paying stock, which, at the market quotation, has a value of more than two and one-half times the outstanding bonded indebtedness. The surplus earnings of the company are between four and five times the interest charges on its outstanding bonds. At the price offered the bonds yield about 5.15 per cent annually. They have our recommendation as a conservative investment.

Send for descriptive circular No. 235, giving the details of this issue.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

Bank for Savings Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHICAGO—First National Bank Bldg.
PHILADELPHIA—Real Estate Trust Bldg.
NEW YORK—37 Wall St.
BOSTON—Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

Investment Guidance

In buying bonds or stocks consult an independent authority and base your purchases on facts and figures rather than on enthusiasm or "selling talk."

Ask about the securities you own or those offered to you. A few cold facts may save you loss or add to the safety of your position.

This service is freely offered, in the belief that, once used, it will lead to a lasting business relationship.

C. M. Keys 35 Nassau St. New York

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Emery Guaranteed Shirts $1.50 up

We can so guarantee *Emery* shirts because we know that each shirt is as perfect as can be.

Every point, for the comfort and satisfaction of Emery shirt wearers, is taken care of.

Different sleeve lengths are made in each size of shirt. Neckbands are *pre-shrunk*. Fabrics are tested for color and wear. Bodies are cut on generous lines.

Look for Emery when you buy shirts.

Write for The EMERY Book, showing the styles for spring. Let us fill your order, through your dealer.

Dealers' Special Introductory Offer

A most attractive proposition on *Emery* Guaranteed Shirts can be had by signing and mailing this coupon.

Walter M. Steppacher & Bro., Philadelphia

You may send your Dealers' Special Offer.

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Address.....

CLIFFE RAINCOATS

For Men and Women

Direct to Wearer, **$12.50, $17.00, $22.50**

Usually sold in stores at $20.00, $25.00, $30.00

Made to measure with real rubber incased between the inner and outer fabrics. Coats are absolutely rain-proof and damp-proof; yet no rubber is visible and coats have dressy appearance of best tailor-made garments. Full cemented seams, each neatly taped. Close-fitting storm collar and storm tabs on sleeves. Invisible openings on sides for holding up skirts or reaching pockets. Eyelets under arms. Raglan or Box style. Colors, tan or olive, with plaid lining. Send for descriptive circular.

OUR AGENTS ARE MAKING BIG MONEY

We make no extravagant promises, but we guarantee every one of our agents our full support and assistance in every way. We furnish advertising matter, samples, fabrics, order blanks—everything necessary desired by our agents, without a cent of money. We help you make money for it is easier to sell our goods than those of any other house.

Cliffe Raincoat Co.
80 Chambers Street
New York City

AGENTS WANTED

sions is that "the chances are about even as to whether the gold-supply is to increase abnormally, or to decrease abnormally." He believes that conditions "may so adjust themselves that the gold factor need not be seriously considered." The small investor had better "forget all about the gold theory so far as it applies to investments and devote his energy to seeing that his wages are adjusted in accordance with the cost of rents, clothing, and foodstuffs." Should gold continue to depreciate abnormally, through very large increases in production, he believes that in the matter of dividends stockholders will gain through increases when they have investments in properties which have their debts funded on a low-interest basis, but such properties as have bonds funded at high interest rates will not be able to increase their dividends. In other words, a railroad of the first class now paying 5-per-cent. dividends would in time be able to pay 7, whereas the other now paying 5 would not be able to pay any more. An increase in the production of gold therefore means an increase in rates of interest to the borrower.

EXPANSION IN BRITISH TRADE AND IN OUR OWN

Until the great British coal strike set in, the foreign trade of Great Britain had been making excellent reports. *The Statist* declared early in the year that "its volume seems likely to create totals never expected to be reached for many years to come." In November, 1911, the value of British exports of produce and manufactures had been nearly £41,000,000, as against less than £37,000,000 in November, 1910, and about £33,000,000 in November, 1909. It was discovered that the entire year 1911 would exceed £453,000,000, as against £430,000,000 in 1910, and £378,000,000 in 1909. From these figures it appears that in two years the foreign trade of Great Britain expanded by £75,000,000, or 20 per cent. Commenting on these figures, *The Statist* said:

"A portion of this great increase in the value of our exports has resulted from the recovery in prices of commodities, but it should be noted that the relative absence of expansion in our foreign trade which was so pronounced a feature a few years ago arose from the great fall in prices during the nineties when the world's credit was at a low ebb. It will be recollected that the largeness of the values of our exports in the early seventies arose from the high prices at which everything was then quoted, and that the Board of Trade index-number for 1873 was 152.7. During the eighties prices fell to much more moderate figures, and by 1885 the index-number had declined to 107.7; and when the world's credit was bad in the nineties it fell as low as 88.2.

"From this low level it has now recovered to about 110, which is but slightly higher than the prices current in the later eighties when the world's credit was good and the lending nations were placing capital freely in the borrowing countries. In 1884, when the prices of commodities were about 5 per cent. higher than they are now, the value of the exports of British produce and manufactures was £233,000,000, so that in less than thirty years the volume of the exports of this country had doubled. The expansion in our export trade has thus corresponded with the growth in the income and wealth of the country, which have doubled in a little over thirty years.

Will You smoke ten pipe-fuls at our risk?

THIS is our method of proving that **Virginian Mixture** is equal in every respect to any other mixture costing you twice as much. It is blended to give an aromatic, cool smoke—is exceptionally fragrant and will not bite your tongue. **Virginian Mixture** is a combination of Virginia, Kentucky and Perique Tobaccos—chop or "roll" cut—a mighty convenient form for filling your pipe.

When you buy smoking tobacco at retail stores, you pay a great deal more than you should—it is often dried out and stale—and the dealer won't refund your money if you don't like it.

Under our "Direct to Smokers" plan you can buy the choicest tobacco in the world, absolutely fresh, at a saving of 50 per cent., and if you do not find it as good as any mixture sold at even double our price, your money will be refunded.

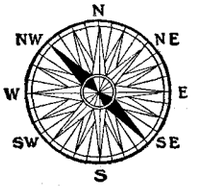
We make nothing on your first order—it's your re-orders that we want. That is why

We Make You This Attractive Dollar Offer

Simply mail us $1.00 at our risk and we will send you, postpaid, in an airtight package, one full pound of **Virginian Mixture**. Smoke ten brimming pipefuls. If it is not all that we claim, return the package within ten days, at our expense, and your money is yours again. If you prefer, send 6 cents in stamps for a sample package containing 10 pipefuls and a folder describing our other mixtures, suited to every taste and every purse—each the best it is possible to produce at any price.

Send Today Before You Forget

MANUFACTURERS CONSUMERS CO.
No. 15 Manufacturers Consumers Building
RICHMOND, VA.



Invest in Young Cities With a Birthright

Not every town can claim a birthright in its strategic location for controlling trade.

We were obliged to inspect and reject over *three hundred* Pacific Northwestern towns before we found seventeen which bade fair to become great cities—such as Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Butte and Oklahoma City are today.

These seventeen young cities *have* a birthright in immense agricultural wealth, great lumber and mining resources, irrigation, and as railroad division points and country seats. Investors who secure desirable building lots in these towns *now* will reap large profits as populations increase.

We offer "allotments" of *five lots, one in each of five* of these selected young cities. In buying one lot in each of five towns you *divide by five* the already small risk of loss—*multiply by five* your opportunity for profit.

Attractive prices; terms convenient to men of moderate means; no interest; we pay all taxes.

Full particulars on request.

Competent Salesmen May Arrange to Represent Us In Their Districts

NORTHWEST TOWNSITE COMPANY
310 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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"The expansion in our export trade in the past month extended to nearly every branch of industry, but was specially pronounced in the cotton trade, the exports of cotton goods showing the substantial increase in value of £1,387,000, or 15 per cent. The iron and steel trades were also active and the exports expanded appreciably. The woolen trade did not expand much in comparison with last year, but last year the woolen trade was very flourishing; it has, however, maintained its activity. Our coal exports have for some time past shown little expansion, but in November there was an increase of about 12 per cent. in value and quantity.

"Having regard to the activity of the cotton trade and the condition of the order-books of cotton spinners and weavers, it is evident that the quantity of raw cotton that will be imported into this country in the current season will show large expansion on that of last year. The abundance of the crop is causing Lancashire cottons-pinners to postpone their purchases of additional quantities until later in the season, in the expectation of cheap cotton throughout the season."

Meanwhile, our own foreign trade continues to make heavy gains. For the year 1911 the excess of our exports over our imports was $559,441,280, which is the largest for any year in our history except 1908, when the excess was $636,000,000. As pointed out in *The Financial World*, the last-named year was one of much prostration in business, following as it did the year of the panic, when manufacturers were bending all their energies to make sales abroad for goods they could not sell at home. The same paper comments as follows on the figures for the year 1911:

"Evidently manufacturers took advantage of the rather indifferent business conditions of 1911 at home to push their trade abroad and they were enabled to do this by reason of the low prices they offered for their wares. American manufacturers exported a round billion of finished goods last year and cotton, which the world wanted and could obtain at a very low price, was exported to the amount of $515,930,000.

"Had 1911 been a year of big profits, as well as big totals in exports, our manufacturers would now be in much better shape than the figures would seem to indicate, but it is well known that profits were small and competition keen. Nevertheless we should credit our big exports last year with some influence in bringing about the very remarkable ease in money conditions in the United States, and we see now the great countries of Europe all bidding eagerly for the large credits we alone seem to be free to extend to them, and yet at the same time provide for all our domestic wants. On each of the last four occasions when our yearly exports reached record totals, the year following was noted as one of industrial revival. It is to be hoped that 1912 will be no exception to this tendency in trade."

STOCKHOLDERS IN THE STEEL CORPORATION

In connection with a report of the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation, *The Wall Street Journal* of April 16 printed a selected list of large stockholders in Steel, both preferred and common. While in the main the list was confined to those having large holdings, in some instances prominent persons and houses with comparatively small holdings were named.

An Investment Proved and Approved

Human experience, caution and prudence have proved and approved for forty centuries real estate mortgages. They represent an investment that could not be better. They possess safety, stability, income and convertibility.

The 6% Mortgage Bonds of The New York Real Estate Security Company are real estate mortgages. They are offered at par (100) and interest and are as safe as human experience and prudence can make them. The security is selected, improved, income-producing real estate, well located on Manhattan Island, in New York City, mortgaged to a prominent trust company of New York City, as trustee for the bondholders, and covering the entire assets of the Company, including its future investments in mortgages and property.

Issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest paid semi-annually, January and July. Bonds tax exempt in New York State.

Send your order for bonds today—Interest begins on date of purchase.

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NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.

Capital Stock $3,950,000 **42 Broadway, New York City**

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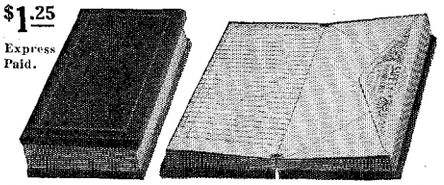

Made of steel, covered with seal grain keratol leather. Will last a lifetime. A perfect File for office, home, or safety deposit box at the bank. Opens like a book. 20 strong manila pockets, 4½ x 10½ in., with metal eyelets. Cord allows expansion, and holds fast without tying. **Net price, $1.25 delivered.**

Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Returned.

BARLER FILE CO., 60 W. Lake St., Chicago

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For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 717 $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

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DOWNTOWN CHICAGO

First Mortgage 6% Bonds

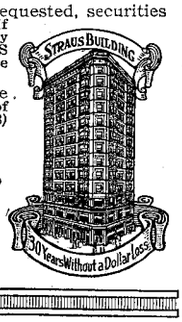
WE own and offer for sale First Mortgage Bonds in denominations of $500 and $1,000, secured by the highest class of newly-improved, income-producing, centrally-located business property in the downtown loop district of Chicago.

Real Estate in Chicago, the great central market of the United States, is constantly increasing in value, thus forming an exceptionally attractive security for investments.

For thirty years we have been selling First Mortgage Real Estate Securities, and during this time no client has ever lost a single dollar of interest or principal on any investment purchased of us.

It is, and always has been, our custom to repurchase, when requested, securities from clients, at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of 1 per cent. If you are genuinely interested in the type of security which has stood the test of thirty years' exacting investing experience, write for a copy of THE INVESTORS MAGAZINE, which we publish twice monthly in the interest of conservative investors.

We will be pleased to submit a list of these Bonds, which we recommend as investments of exceptional merit suitable to the requirements of the most conservative investor. **Write for Circular No. 2474** (73)



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INCORPORATED

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ESTABLISHED 1882

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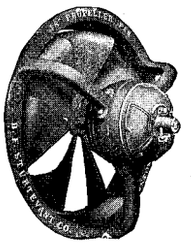


STURTEVANT PROPELLER FANS

For use when a large volume of air must be moved—such places as restaurants, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, kitchens, laundries, dye houses, and various kinds of work rooms. Built with motor or with pulley for belt drive. Sizes 18" diameter up. This type fan is usually installed in top of sash of window, in a wall or partition, and blows directly outdoors, or from one room to another.

That Room that was Unbearable all Last Summer can be kept Cool, Fresh and Airy by using—

Sturtevant
Ventilating Fans

They do the *seemingly impossible*

They give perfect ventilation, even where conditions are most difficult. They draw out *all* the bad air, keeping the room full of pure air from outdoors.

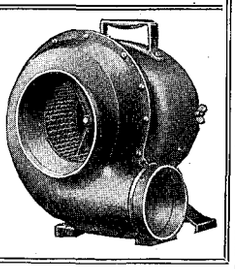
No matter what your ventilating problem is, we can give you the exact fan for the exact place, to fit the exact need.

Write us all about your ventilating needs—what current you have, or by what power you can drive, size of room, etc., and we will send your inquiry to our nearest engineer and salesman. We are the largest designers and builders of ventilating apparatus in the world. Write us fully and we will solve your ventilating problem. Ask for Booklet R. P. D. 4.

B. F. Sturtevant Company
Hyde Park-Boston, Mass.
Offices in all principal cities.

STURTEVANT READY-TO-RUN VENTILATING SETS

Used in ventilating and cooling telephone booths, bank vaults, basements, toilet rooms, boat cabins, inside kitchens, closets, show-rooms, etc. Runs from any electric light socket.



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That pays 5 percent interest, from the day your money is received—

That offers abundant security in the form of first mortgages on improved real estate—

That permits you to withdraw your money at any time without notice—

And that is backed by a conservatively managed company with ample resources and 17 years of successful business experience?

In the entire history of this company there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of interest checks, or the payment of principal, when asked for.

Let us send you the booklet telling all about it.

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1045 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Among the names in *The Journal's* selected list appear the following:

	1912 No. of Pref'd Shares	1912 No. of Com. Shares
John A. Stewart	6,000	.....
Louise H. Vanderbilt	5,000	.....
Webb & Prall	7,072	5,087
P. A. B. Widener	20,001	20,000
E. L. McNicol	.....	10,020
Florence A. Twombly	4,000	1,000
Laidlaw & Co	2,096	10,414
Lee, Higginson & Co	2,308	3,451
Thos. M. Leonard	3,800	.....
W. H. Maiss	4,601	.....
Hulett C. Merritt	3,421	7,598
Joseph Milbank	6,000	1,000
Marguerite Milligan	10,860	9,977
R. Raphael & Sons, London	1,680	62,320
N. N. Rothschild & Sons	13,771	25,605
J. Henry Schroeder & Co., London	2,670	30,890
Speyer Bros., London	2,150	15,985
Swiss Bank Verein	1,654	22,475
P. J. Vogel & Camille Soyka of London	830	29,470
Leon Bros., London	3,600	107,510
Dutch Syndicate of Amsterdam	25,580	264,560
J. S. Morgan & Co., London	5,874	62,230
Pauline Shaw	.....	45,398
Marks, Bultell, Mills & Co., London	14,995	70,650
Hallgarten & Co	8,036	62,031
General Education Board	10,000	.....
Higgins & Clark, London	8,250	95,870
S. Jatbet & Co., London	2,370	35,665
Lazard Bros. & Co., London	30	22,240
C. K. Phipoid	16,271	36,986
Lawrence C. Phipps	5,000	32,500
James H. Moore	10,100	.....
E. D. Morgan	2,470	.....
Mrs. Russell Sage	8,500	1,000
J. P. Morgan	1	12,500
J. P. Morgan, Jr	505	501
Henry Parish, Pres. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., trustee	3,500	.....
Henry Clews & Co	2,885	24,582
G. Ashmead	10,103	2,574
J. P. Bogartz	4,884	28,447
Frank A. Munsey	10,000	.....
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	1,352	10,560
W. B. Hollands & Co	14,589	6,031
George F. Baker	2,500	25,050
Elizabeth C. Proctor	11,000	10,000
Raymond, Pynchon & Co	3,475	59,280
William E. Corey	2,619	4,830
A. Iselin & Co	10,253	10,415
Kidder, Peabody & Co	10,342	4,452
S. L. Searles	6,100	2,900
Shearson, Hammill & Co	7,567	45,398
Albert Smith	3,433	1,319
Stuyvesant Fish	5,043	1,500
J. W. Davis & Co	12,078	34,732
Henry C. Frick	15,000	.....
E. H. Gary	4,734	2,255
E. H. Gary & Richard Trimble	17,198	52,961
Cleveland H. Dodge	1,000	3,000
Brown Bros. & Co	5,609	6,206
Drexel & Co	12,720	1,400

RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL DIVIDEND RECORDS

A "complete record of the dividends which have been paid consecutively by all the active railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange," the same having been "obtained from official sources" has been compiled by John Muir & Co. From this list have been taken for use here, data for the more prominent and active stocks as follows:

	Dividends paid consecutively yrs.	Present rate maintained p.c.	Present rate maintained yrs.	Average previous period p.c.	Average previous period yrs.
A.,T.& S.F.com	11	6	2	4.5	9
A.,T.& S.F.pfd	13	5	11	3.1	2
B. & O. com	12	6	5	4	7
B. R. T.	3	5	2	3	1
B., R. & P. com	11	5	1	4.8	10
Can. Pac. com	16	10	1	5.5	15
Cen. of N. J.	23	12	3	6.5	20
Ches. & Ohio com	13	5	2	1.2	11
C.,M.& St.P.com	20	7	10	4.2	10
C. & N.-W. com.[1]	34	7	10	5.8	24
C.,St.P.,M.& O.cm.	15	7	7	4.2	8
C.,C.,C.& St.L.pfd.	23	5	14	4.3	9
Colo. Sou. com	4	2	4	...	...
Colo. Sou. 1st pfd	6	4	6	...	...
Colo. Sou. 2d pfd	5	4	5	...	...
D.,L.& W.cap.stk.[2]	32	20	2	11.6	30
Gt. Nor. pfd.[3]	22	7	13	4.7	9
Ill. Cent	49	7	7	7	42
Kan. City Sou. pfd.	5	4	4	5	1
Lehigh Val. com	8	10	1	4.7	7
L. & N. cap	13	7	2	5.2	11

[1] Plus 1¾% extra paid in January, 1911, due to change in dividend dates.
[2] 35% extra in stock of the Lackawanna R. R. of New Jersey declared in November, 1911.
[3] In 1907, 1½ extra was paid. In 1906 also each share of Great Northern Ry. stock received one share Great Northern Iron Ore Ctf.

Pay Hotel Bills with "A.B.A." Cheques.

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION TRAVELERS' CHEQUES

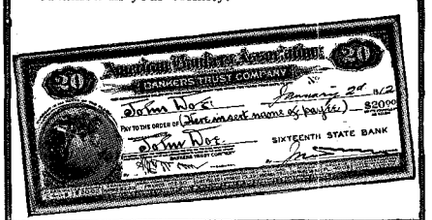
HOTEL people all over the world will be glad to accept your "A. B. A." Cheques in payment of bills. They know that these cheques are *safe*, are *good for full value*, and *identify* the stranger presenting them.

Do not ask the hotel man to accept your unknown draft or check; it is not fair to him and may be embarrassing to you.

"A.B.A." Cheques ($10, $20, $50 and $100) are being used to pay the way of thousands of travelers in all parts of the globe.

They have a great many uses and advantages which are described in an interesting booklet, "The International Exchange for Travelers."

Write to Bankers Trust Company, Wall St., New York, for the booklet and information as to where "A.B.A." Cheques may be obtained in your vicinity.



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In West Virginia, ten miles from Oakland, Md. (B. & O. R. R.). Automobile service. Nearly 3000 feet above sea level, with accommodations for a limited number of exclusive guests. "It's like a house party." Ten cottages, an Inn and Casino. Tables supplied from Farm. Driving, riding, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, tennis, billiards, lake. A thousand wonders to visit in the mountains and along the romantic Cheat River. For terms and booklet, address

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It describes a Summer Land absolutely different from any other place. You'll see phases of life and character far more interesting than anything in a novel. You'll enjoy the

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M.,St.P.&S.S.M.cm	9	7	2	4.3	7
M., K. & T. pfd....	6	4	6	...	...
New York Cent....	42	5¼	1	5.9	41
(Now on 5% basis.)					
N.Y.,C.& St.L.cm..	2	3	2	...	...
N.Y.,C.& St.L.1 pf.	12	5	1	5.2	11
N.Y.,C.& St.L.2 pf.	11	5	1	3.9	10
N.Y.,N.H.& H....	39	8	16	10	23
N.Y.,O.& W. com..	7	2	6	4.5	4
(Now on 6% basis.)					
Nor. & West com...	11	5¼	1	3.7	10
Nor. Pac.*.....	13	7	7	4.9	6
Penna.....	56	6	4	6.3	52
P.,C.,C.& St.L.cm..	11	5	1	3.4	10
P.,C.,C.& St.L.pfd.	13	5	1	4.4	12
Reading com.....	7	6	2	3.9	5
Reading 1st pfd....	12	4	9	3.3	3
Reading 2d pfd....	9	4	8	1.5	1
Sou. Pac.....	6	6	4	3.9	2
Sou. Ry. pfd.....	1	2	1	...	...

*In 1908 also $11.26 extra.

From the same firm's "complete record of the dividends which have been paid consecutively by all the active industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange," the following are taken:

	Dividends paid consecutively yrs.	Present rate maintained p.c.	yrs.	Average previous period p.c.	yrs.
Adams Express Co.	42	12	3	8	39
Amal. Copper Co...	13	2	4	4.7	9
Am.Ag.Ch.Co.com.	1	1	1	.....	
(Now on 4% yearly basis.)					
Am.Ag.Ch.Co. (6% cum.) pfd.....	13	6	13	since org'n	
Am.Bt.Sg.Co.cm...	1	1¼	1	.....	
(Now on 5% yearly basis.)					
Am.Bt.Sg.Co.pfd...	13	6	13	since org'n	
Am.Can Co.(7%cm) pfd[1].....	9	5	8	2.5	1
Am.C.& F.pfd[2]....	13	7	13	since org'n	
Am.Cot.Oil[3].....	14	2½	1	3.4	13
Am.Cot.Oil pfd....	20	6	20	.....	
Am.Exp.Co.....	42	12	5	6.1	37
Am.Loc.Co.(7% cum) pfd.....	11	7	11	since org'n	
Am.S.& R.Co.com..	8	4	3	6	5
Am.S.& R.(7% cum) pfd.....	13	7	13	since org'n	
Am.Sg.Co.com....	21	7	11	11.6	10
Am.Sg.Co.(7% cm) pfd.....	21	7	21	since org'n	
Am.T.& T.Co.....	12	8	5	7.5	7
Bklyn.Un.Gas.....	4	6	3	5.5	1
Con.Gas Co.....	27	6	1	4.6	26
Gen.Elec.Co[4].....	13	8	10	6.1	3
Gen.Mot.(7% cum.) pfd.....	3	7	3	since org'n	
Gt.Nor.Ore.....	5	50c	1	$1.13	4
Int.Harvest.com[5]..	2	4¾	1	3	1
Int. Harvest. (7% cum.) pfd[6].....	5	7	5	.....	
Nat.Bisc.Co.com.[7].	13	8¾	1	4.6	12
Nat. Bisc. Co. (7% cum.) pfd.....	14	7	14	since org'n	
Nat.Lead Co.com..	6	3	1	4.4	5
Nat. Lead Co. (7% cum.) pfd.....	20	7	20	since org'n	
Peoples Gas[8].....	15	7	2	6	13
Psd.Stl.Car Co.pfd.	13	7	13	since org'n	
Pullman Co[9].....	38	8	12	8.4	26
Sears-Roebuck cm.[10]	3	7	2	4.5	1
Sears-Roebuck Co. (7% cum.) pfd...	6	7	6	since org'n	
Und.Typ.Co.com[11]	1	2	1	.....	
Und. Typ. Co. (7% cum.) pfd.....	2	7	1	3.5	1
U.S.Rub.Co.com...	1	1	1	.....	
(Now on a 4% yearly basis.)					
U.S.Rub.Co.1st pf..	8	8	6	6	2
U.S.Rub.Co.2 pf...	7	6	6	1.5	1
U.S.Steel com.....	6	5	1	2.8	5
U.S.Steel(7% cum.) pfd.....	11	7	11	since org'n	
Va.Car.Ch.(8%cum) pfd.....	17	8	17	since org'n	
West.Un.Tel.Co[12].	38	3	3	5.2	35

[1] (To Jan. 2, 1912, about 32% deferred dividends have accumulated on the pfd. stock.)
[2] (1½ extra was paid July, 1905, because of change in dividend period.)
[3] (Dividends were suspended with June, 1911, payments. Dividend of 4% from 1907 earnings paid in March, 1908.)
[4] (Also 66⅔% in stock paid July 15, 1902.)
[5] (Also 33⅓% in stock paid Feb. 21, 1910. Now on 5% basis.)
[6] (In 1907 the capital stock was divided into $60,000,000 7% cum. pfd. and $60,000,000 com.)
[7] (Now on 7% basis 2% extra paid on common Nov. 29, 1911.)
[8] (In 1897 the company absorbed the independent gas companies in Chicago.)
[9] (In 1908 an extra cash dividend of 20% and extra stock dividends of 50%. In 1906 an extra stock dividend of 36% and in 1910 20%.)
[10] (Also 33⅓% in stock paid April 1, 1911.)
[11] (First dividend paid July 1, 1911. Now on 4% yearly basis.)
[12] (In 1908, 2½% extra was paid in stock, 1892 also 10% in scrip.)

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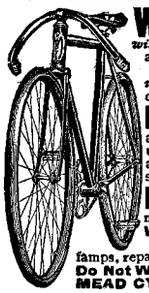

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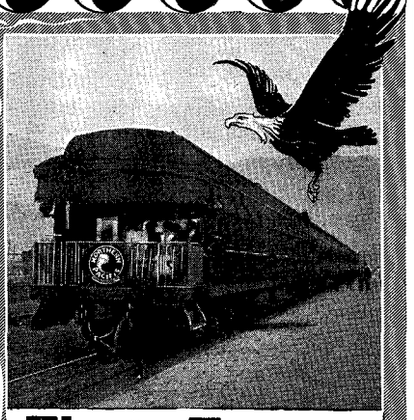

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A Stern Chase.—GINK—"Your son is pursuing his studies at college, isn't he?"

DINK—"I guess so. He's always behind."—*Judge.*

Financiering.—J. P. Morgan can raise $10,000,000 on his check any minute; but the man who is raising a large family on $9 a week is a greater financier than Morgan.—*Farm Journal.*

Faulty Family Tree.—WILLIE—"Has Jack a good reason for being ashamed of his ancestors?"

BILLIE—"I should say so. His grandfather struck out four times in a world's series."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Making Sure.—GROCER—"What are you doing there?"

CLERK—"Mr. Jones has ordered a bushel of potatoes, and I'm looking him up in Bradstreet.—*Boston Transcript.*"

Sensitive.—DENTIST—"We must kill the nerve of that tooth."

PATIENT—"Then I will go out of the room. I'm too tender-hearted to witness it."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Changeable.—BRIGGS (at picture exhibition)—"Seems to me I've seen this 'Early Spring' canvas of Dauber's before."

GRIGGS—"Shouldn't wonder. It's the same one he had on view last December as 'Late Autumn.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Better Still.—EDNA—"Did Mabel get that six-shooter she spoke of providing herself with as a protection against burglars?"

EVA—"No; she got a six-footer."—*Judge.*

Stopping the Loss.—"Young man, how do you expect to marry my daughter if you are in debt?"

"Why, sir, in my opinion, it's the only square thing to do. The longer I am engaged to her, the worse off I will be."—*Life.*

Safe.—"The next time you spill your coffee on the table-cloth, don't try to hide it by setting the cup on it. I will notice it anyway when I clean up."

"Yes, but I am in the office by that time."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Making It Right.—LADY (at fashionable ball)—"Do you know that ugly gentleman sitting opposite to us?"

PARTNER—"That is my brother, madam."

LADY (in confusion)—"Ah! I beg your pardon. I had not noticed the resemblance."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Serious Interview.—The bookkeeper came out looking mysterious and called for the office boy.

"What are you doing?"

"Nuthin'."

"The boss wants to see you right away. I guess it's the bounce for yours."

"Nix," declared the office boy. "I know what he wants."

"What does he want?"

"He wants to know what new players have been signed."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

In the Market.—Every man has his price, but some hold bargain sales.—*Satire.*

Think It Over.—The traditional fool and his money are lucky ever to have got together in the first place.—*Puck.*

Sequence.—KNICKER—"April showers bring May flowers."

BOCKER—"And April chills bring May bills."—*New York Sun.*

Explained.—"Why should we say to Satan 'Get thee behind me'?" asked the teacher.

"So that we shall get ahead of him," returned the bright boy.—*Puck.*

A Parlor Diet.—Mother Goose tells of the queen who sat in the parlor eating bread and honey. And no wonder, if butter was as high as it is now.—*Milwaukee Free Press.*

Desperate.—"I believe Mr. Blank will propose to our Edith to-night."

"What makes you think that?"

"I noticed when he came in he had a sort of desperate look."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Too Much.—"Who gets the custody of the automobile?"

"I told my wife she might have it. I can't keep up a machine and pay alimony too."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Sounded Well.—MAUD—"Miss Oldun thinks that hotel clerk just lovely."

ETHEL—"Why so?"

MAUD—"He wrote opposite her name on the hotel register, suite 16."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Aviator

Little drops in water—
Little drops on land—
Make the aviator,
Join the heavenly band.
—*Satire.*

A Friend's Defense.—SHE—"Say, are those poems in the paper signed 'Œdipus' yours?"

HE—"Yes."

SHE—"Well, the girls persisted that they were and I always spoke up for you."—*Los Angeles Express.*

At the Counter.—SALESMAN—"Now here, madam, is a piece of goods that speaks for itself; I——"

CUSTOMER (interrupting)—"Then suppose you keep quiet a moment and give it a chance."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Long Strike.—THE LADY—"So you're really one of the striking miners?"

THE LOAFER—"Yus, lidy. I'm wot they call one o' the pioneers o' the movement. I went on strike twenty-three years ago, lidy, and I ain't never give in yet."—*London Sketch.*

Loyal.—"Now, listen to me."

"All right, doc."

"You are threatened with a nervous breakdown."

"I know it."

"You must quit worrying."

"I can't do it, doc, until after all the players are signed. It wouldn't be loyal to the home team."—*Kansas City Journal.*

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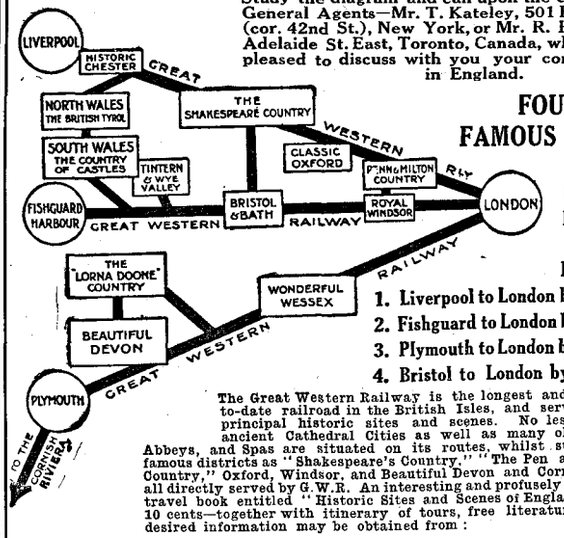

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 14.—The Mexican Government and the insurgent leader receive a notification from Washington that the United States will hold Mexico and the Mexican people responsible for illegal acts sacrificing or endangering American life or property.

President Yuan Shih-kai issues a manifesto urging the five races in China to amalgamate through marriage.

April 16.—The Irish Home Rule Bill is passed on its first reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 94.

Miss Harriet Quimby, an American, flies across the English Channel in an aeroplane.

April 17.—The Mexican Government replies to the note of warning recently sent from Washington.

April 18.—Twenty-seven Italian war-ships bombard two forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles. The fleet withdraws after two hours of firing, during which, it is reported, one war-ship is badly damaged and one Turkish soldier is killed.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 13.—The Stanley Steel Investigating Committee ends its hearings and announces that a report on the existence of a steel trust will be prepared during the next month.

April 15.—In a special message to Congress President Taft urges that $788,000 be appropriated immediately for use in controlling the Mississippi floods and aiding the sufferers.

April 17.—The Senate passes a resolution calling for an official investigation of the cause of the sinking of the steamship *Titanic*.

It is learned in Washington that the military authorities have completed the details of a military campaign in Mexico to meet any contingency that might arise.

A memorial to John Paul Jones is unveiled, General Horace Porter delivering the principal address.

GENERAL

April 12.—Miss Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society, dies at Glen Echo, Md.

Ninety-three per cent. of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers vote to strike if necessary to obtain their demands.

April 13.—The Pennsylvania primaries result in the election of 74 of the 76 Democratic delegates for Governor Wilson and 65 of the 76 Republican delegates for Colonel Roosevelt.

President Taft gets all of the six delegates from Delaware, and the North Carolina delegation will be divided, 16 for Colonel Roosevelt and 8 for President Taft.

April 15.—The White Star liner *Titanic*, on her maiden voyage to New York, is sunk by an iceberg 400 miles southeast of Cape Race. Of the 2,181 on board 705 are rescued by the Cunard liner *Carpathia*, and 1,476 are lost, according to the estimate of the *Carpathia's* officers.

John P. White, the head of the United Mine Workers of America, verifies a report that the anthracite miners and operators have reached grounds for an agreement, and that suspension of work in the coal-fields will be lifted soon.

April 18.—The liner *Carpathia* arrives in New York with the passengers and members of the crew picked up after the sinking of the *Titanic*.

Solving the Difficulty.—"I see in this paper that Dr. Wiley says a wife is entitled to one-third of the husband's salary."

"Yes. The trouble is that so many wives don't seem to know which third it is, and take all three."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

His Worry.—"Your husband seems to be very impatient lately."

"Yes, he is, very."

"What is the matter with him?"

"He is getting tired waiting for a chance to get out where he can sit patiently hour after hour waiting for a fish to nibble at his bait."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. R. S.," Washington, D. C.—"In parsing the following sentence, what disposition would be made of the word *what:* 'But only fifteen years ago, what with legislative and administrative departments under the control of corrupt politicians, Wisconsin was as badly off as any other state.' Would not the omission of that word improve the sentence?"

"What" may be properly used as an adverb meaning "in part; partly; in consequence of," and it is this usage that is illustrated in the sentence quoted. Of course, it may be omitted from the sentence if desired, but its presence makes the statement that much more forceful.

"P. H. D," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Does *were* [as a sign of the subjunctive] invariably follow the conjunction 'if,' or may the indicative form 'was' be used in some instances?"

These two forms are capable of precise discrimination. There has been a growing tendency among grammarians to condemn the use of the subjunctive mode, and some would even dispense with it entirely, but there are certain modifications of thought that can not be satisfactorily exprest by any other construction. Careful study of this point reveals a nice distinction that exists between what may be termed "thought" forms (exprest by the subjunctive mode) and "fact" forms (exprest by the indicative mode). The former are those in which the action is merely thought of as a contingency, supposition, or a wish; as, "If I *were* you"; "I wish the lad *were* taller" The latter are those in which the action is assumed as a fact, or any uncertainty regarding it lies merely in the speaker's knowledge of the fact; as, "If he *was* there, I did not see him"; "If it *rains*, why do you go out?" Thus a choice between "were" and "was" (that is, between the subjunctive and indicative modes) depends upon the nature of the thought to be conveyed.

"E. T.," Carlisle, Pa.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'This is a little secret between your family and myself'?"

The only question that would suggest itself would be in regard to the use of "myself" in this construction. While the use of the compound personal pronoun in place of the simple personal pronoun is somewhat rare, it is nevertheless permissible. Grammarians recognize the construction, and the following quotations show that literary authorities have sanctioned its usage: "To *myself*, mountains are the beginning and the end of all natural scenery."—Ruskin. "Before the point was mooted, 'What is God?' no savage man inquired, 'What am myself?'"—Browning.

"H. A. S.," Tionesta, Pa.—(1) "Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'despicable.' (2) Kindly explain the construction of the sentence, "The pears taste well.'"

(1) "Despicable" is properly pronounced des' pi-ca-bl (e as in met, i as in it, a as in sofa). The accent falls on the first syllable.

(2) This construction is analogous to such sentences as, "The wind blows cold"; "Down feels soft"; "This fruit tastes bitter"; in which the adjective in the predicate modifies the subject, altho somewhat affected by the connecting verb. An adjective so used is termed a complement. The definitions of the word "well," as given in the dictionaries, would hardly justify its use in this connection, and "good," "fine," or "excellent," would be preferable.

"H. G. S.," Manitowoc, Wis.—"(1) What is the title of Dickens' book containing the character Silas Wegg? (2) In what book does the character of Stubbs appear?"

(1) Silas Wegg was a character in "Our Mutual Friend," depicted by Dickens as a rascal with literary pretensions, who sold ballads, gingerbread, etc.

(2) Stubbs was the beadle at Willingham in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

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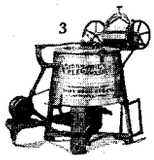

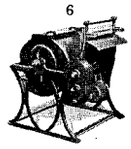

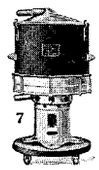

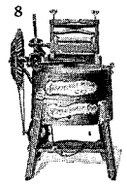

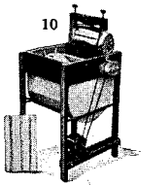

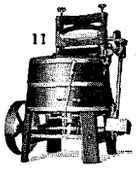

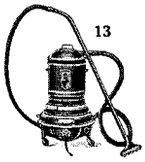

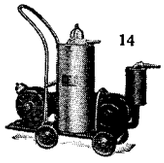

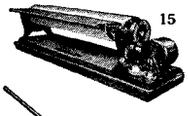

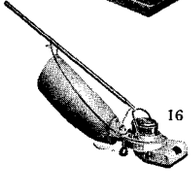

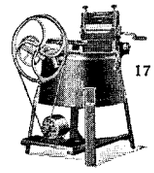

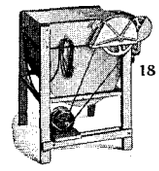

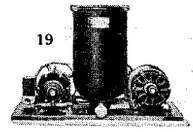

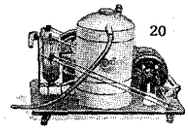

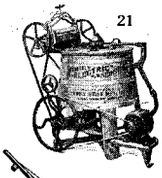

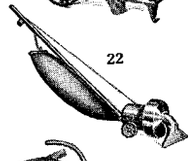

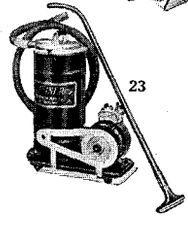

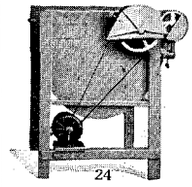

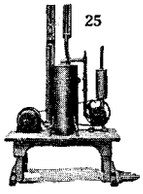

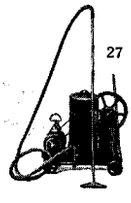

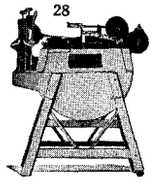

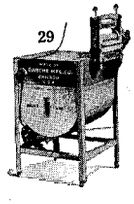

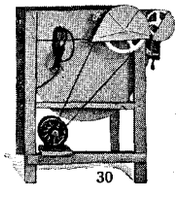

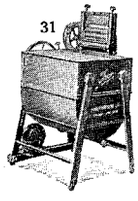

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